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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL. XXVII NO. 144 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

Nazis Support Tokio's Action In Tientsin

Japanese-German Confabulations

Br. Concession Puts Embargo On Flour

English Tug Breaks Blockade

BERLIN, June 18.

THE first intimation of German support for Japan's action in Tientsin is given in the "Diplomatische Korrespondenz," which says that the powers, who did not recognise the signs of the times and who in their relations with the outer world had often shown proof of a reactionary spirit must now experience that natural development cannot be opposed obstinately and autocratically.

BERLIN CONFABULATIONS

Both the Japanese Ambassadors in Rome and Berlin who are outspoken exponents of German-Japanese alliance, had recently numerous conferences with official German circles.

It is understood the situation in the Far East with special reference to the Anglo-Japanese dispute was among the matters discussed.

The Ambassador in Rome arrived five days ago.

BRITISH SHIPS BRING FOODSTUFFS

No Interference By Japanese Authorities

TIENTSIN, June 18.

Notwithstanding the severity of the blockade on fresh food stuffs two British ocean-going ships arrived at the British bund, without being stopped at the Japanese control point on the Hai river. Consequently the owners are cabling to their Shanghai offices to resume shipments of cargo to Tientsin which was suspended on the advice of the British Consular authorities.—Reuter.

BRITISH EMBARGO ON FLOUR

TOKIO, June 17.

The embargo placed on flour to-day by the authorities in the British Concession in Tientsin has added to the tenseness of the situation, states a Japanese telegram. It is stated that the embargo applies to stocks of flour held by the Japanese as well as others and that the Japanese authorities are reported to be contemplating taking appropriate measures to meet the situation.

FRESH PROVOCATION.

It is added that the Japanese military authorities regard the British wheat embargo as a fresh provocation against Japan since the Japanese authorities had never banned the transport of vegetables and other foodstuffs into the British Concession.—Reuter.

BRITISH TUG DEFIES BLOCKADE

TIENTSIN, June 17.

A British tug to-day made the first successful trip down the river to Tangku since the blockade began. She was stopped once for a perfunctory examination of documents and luggage.—Reuter.

JAPAN READY TO MEET BR. MEASURES

TOKIO, June 17.

Japanese official circles declare, according to the Japanese News Agency, that should the British Government take "immediate active steps" for protection of their interests in China, Japan would be constrained to take the necessary measures to meet the new situation.

Japanese Government circles hold that the British statement is intended "to whitewash the serious blunder committed by British authorities in stubbornly refusing to surrender the alleged Chinese assassins, who ought to have been extradited long ago".

JAPAN DOES NOT WANT INTERVENTION.

It is stated the British attempt to invite Third Power intervention in this kind of question is entirely unacceptable to Japan as a matter of principle.

Japanese official circles point out that to belatedly propose such a formula is quite out of keeping with the actual circumstances.

It is added what Japan wants in connection with the present affair is a radical improvement of such policy on the part of the British authorities in China as manifested in the non-surrender of the culprits in question. This policy had nothing to do with the policy of other Great Powers with interests in the Far East as mentioned in the British statement.—Reuter.

HOW CHINESE VIEW TIENTSIN BLOCKADE

CHUNGKING June 17

The Japanese blockade of the British Concession in Tientsin is interpreted by the Chinese Press as a diversion created to distract attention from the failure of the Japanese to achieve a quick victory in China. It is also represented as a manoeuvre to split any "United Front" in the Far East between Britain, France and the United States.

The blockade is believed to be only the first step towards a general eradication of Western interests from China.—Reuter.

Haikow Port Open To Foreign Trade

TOKYO, June 17.

The port of Haikow in Hainan which had been closed since the Japanese invasion of the Island will be opened shortly to foreign trade, according to a Japanese dispatch. The Maritime Customs, which were taken over by the Japanese will resume business on Tuesday.—Reuter.

GRECO-RUMANIAN CONVERSATIONS

Gafencu's Mission Of Consolidating Balkan Entente

ATHENS, June 18.

"My object is to consolidate the Balkan Entente and the relations between our countries and keep peace. I am sure that Great Britain endorses these aims and hopes for their fulfilment", declared M. Gafencu in a press interview.

M. Gafencu said he would be glad to welcome Bulgaria into the Balkan Entente but the entry could not be subject to previous conditions.

A Communique states: "The conversations between General Metaxas and M. Gafencu have shown once more complete agreement on all problems directly interesting Rumania and Greece. General Metaxas is happy to note that the guiding principles of the Balkan Entente—independence, unity and resolutely pacific policy—have been once more consecrated".

M. Gafencu leaves on June 19. —Reuter.

TROUBLE AVERTED

SHANGHAI, June 17

British troops were called out to-day to reinforce two British sentries when a strong body of Chinese policemen employed by the Japanese-controlled Shanghai City Government, threatened a police station on the frontier of the International Settlement. The Chinese were armed with rifles and Mauser pistols and a situation which might have had serious consequences was narrowly averted. After discussions between British officers and the Chinese police officers the men withdrew later. Most of the British troops were withdrawn leaving behind a few sentries.—Reuter.

ARYAS ABSOLVED OF ALL BLAME

Deo-Patwardhan Committee's Report On Sholapur Riot

POONA, June 18.

The report of the Sholapur Riot Enquiry Committee, appointed by the President of the M.P.C.C., which has now been submitted to the President, it is understood, completely absolves the Arya Satyagraha volunteers of any provocative conduct. The Committee consisting of Mr. Shankarrao Deo and Mr. P. H. Patwardhan, is said to have exhaustively gone into the history and activities of the Arya Samaj Satyagraha camp at Sholapur.—A. P.

AJMER BATCH FOR HYDERABAD

AJMER, June 18.

A batch of 131 volunteers left Ajmer for Sholapur to offer Satyagraha. The batch consisted of volunteers from Alwar, Hissar and other places. A large crowd gave the volunteers a send off at the railway station. The batch was presented with a purse of Rs. 2,001.—A. P.

Italy's Naval Squadron Out For 'Exercises'

ROME, June 18.

The first naval squadron under Rear-Admiral Riccardi will leave Naples to-morrow, for a fortnight's exercises, off Spain, Portugal and Morocco. The exercises are described as normal training.

The squadron consists of two battleships, ten cruisers, 20 destroyers and an unknown number of submarines.—Reuter.

Mysore Leaders Meet Jawaharlal

Advice To Stand Firm By Demand Of Responsible Government

BOMBAY, Sunday.

What may be described as a via media between two alternatives at the disposal of State subjects, namely, mass civil disobedience and mild acceptance of reforms of an unsatisfactory nature that, may be granted to them, it is understood, was suggested by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to the Mysore State Congress delegation which saw him to-day. He suggested that if the reforms were found unsatisfactory, it was certainly the duty of the people not only to reject them but also carry on a campaign against them which may not necessarily amount to mass civil disobedience. The agitation should have, as its ultimate objective, full responsible government.

If in the course of this movement, any of the leaders were to be arrested or other kinds of restrictions were to be imposed, the States people should face such hardships cheerfully. Such an agitation, conducted on proper lines, may prepare the ground and eventually lead to a mass struggle on the part of the subjects.

WHEN TO REJECT

Pandit Jawaharlal, it is understood, explained that if the reforms granted were worth nothing, there was no question of a compromise with them as there was no such thing as compromising with an evil.

That the States people should, under no circumstance, lower the pitch of their demand for full responsible Government was the opinion of Pandit Nehru.

Another point on which Pandit Jawaharlal laid emphasis was the need on the part of State subjects to keep an eye on the world situation because in the present world, no one could be in sweet isolation, whether it was an Indian State or a part of British India.

The delegationists, it is understood, humourously replied to Panditji: "If we keep our eyes on you, it is as good as keeping them on the world situation."

Questioned about his views regarding the forecast of reforms in Mysore, Pandit Nehru said that he had not had the opportunity of studying them. He requested the delegationists to send him a copy of the forecast.

Pandit Jawaharlal expressed the opinion that if the reforms in the States gave something corresponding to Provincial Autonomy, it might be difficult for the States people to offer wholesale resistance to them on the plea that the reforms did not amount to full responsible Government. But at the same time, it would be necessary for the States people to continue to clamour for fulfilment of their legitimate demand for full responsible Government.

AGREEMENT WITH GANDHIJI

Pandit Nehru expressed agreement with Mahatma Gandhi that so far as the immediate step in Mysore was concerned the Mysore people themselves should be the sole judges as they were in the know of full facts regarding the situation in the State.

The delegationists also had a talk with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel earlier in the day. The talks were inconclusive and will be resumed on Monday morning.

MAJESTIES EMBARK FOR ENGLAND

End Of Uproarious Reception Given By New-Foundlanders

ST. JOHN (New Foundland), June 17.

Their Majesties embarked for England at 20-05 G. M. T. The Guard of Honour gave a royal salute at the dock marking the end of the uproarious reception, which New Foundlanders everywhere had given their Majesties.

Their Majesties were given an official farewell by the Government and members of the Commission of Administration.

The Governor and four others earlier figured at an investiture ceremony at Government House marking the first time in history when the King personally conferred honours in New Foundland. —Reuter.

MACKENZIE KING ON ROYAL VISIT

OTTAWA, June 17.

Mr. Mackenzie King in a statement on his return to Ottawa after seeing Their Majesties off at Halifax said that he never doubted the Royal visit would be a success, but he did not realise what tremendous success it would be. The great thing about the visit was the complete co-operation of the Provinces and the Municipalities. He had never known such complete unity of effort and feeling.—Reuter.

ROYAL LINER PASSES ICEBERG ZONE

LONDON, June 18.

Reuter's Special Correspondent aboard the "Empress of Britain" has radioed that the royal liner passed safely through the iceberg zone. —Reuter.

STANHOPE'S REGRET

LONDON, June 17.

Lord Stanhope has sent a telegram to the French Ministry of Marine expressing the deepest regret at the "Phenix" disaster on behalf of the Admiralty and the Royal Navy and profound sympathy with the French Navy in the loss.—Reuter.

SUBHAS BABU ARRIVES IN CITY ON WEDNESDAY

BOMBAY, June 18.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Chief Organiser of the Congress Forward Bloc, Bombay, has issued the following statement:—

Desh Gaurab Subhas Chandra Bose arrives in Bombay on June 21 morning by the Frontier Mail at the Bombay Central. It is decided to give him a public reception at the station where special arrangements are made for the function. Citizens are expected to muster strong at 7-30 a.m. at the station. Those desiring to garland him at the station, are requested to send their names in advance to the following address:—Mr. K. F. Nariman, Chief Organiser, the Congress Forward Bloc, 2nd Floor, Court House, Carnac Road, Bombay.

The 'F' Ward Congress Committee has also resolved to accord a public reception when the train passes Dadar Station. Those desiring to garland him at Dadar, are requested to send their names to that Committee.

Babu Subhas Chandra Bose met with an agreeable surprise at the Lahore Station, when he found the present reception even greater than when he visited as the President. We are sure another more agreeable and pleasant surprise awaits him at the Bombay Central.

Frontier's Rousing Welcome To Subhas

Takes Salute From Red Shirts, Khaksars And Volunteers

APPEALS TO JOIN FORWARD BLOC MADE AT JULLIANWALA BAGH

PESHAWAR, June 18

Red-Shirts, Khaksars, Muslim Leaguers, Hindu Mahasabhaites and Socialists, all joined to accord Mr. Bose a very enthusiastic reception on his first visit to the frontier. Almost all the wayside stations from Attock to Peshawar City where Mr. Bose alighed were lined by Red-Shirts and public, who vociferously cheered him.

At Peshawar, Mr. Bose was taken out in a procession which paraded the main streets decorated with buntings and arches.—A. P.

SUBHAS BOSE

Tremendous Reception To Forward Bloc Leader

PESHAWAR, June 18.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, made his entry amidst enthusiastic settings into the Frontier this morning after the historic visits of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawahalal Nehru. Tremendous ovation greeted Mr. Bose to the accompaniment of bands and loud reports of crackers when he alighted at 9 a.m. on the city station. Heavily garlanded Mr. Bose made his way through rows of Red Shirts and took seat in a decorated car.

When the huge procession was about to move to the city Mr. Bose took salute from the Red Shirts, about 500 Khaki-clad Khaksars and several volunteer organisations including the first Bhishm Corps, Prem Sewak Sabha, Boy Scouts, Mahabir Dal. The impressive procession wended its way through the streets of the city which was profusely decorated with welcome arches. Many Muslim Leaguers and Hindu Sabhaites have also been seen joining the reception.

When the streets presented a picture of dense mass human heads, balconies and house tops were thickly massed, women and children raining flowers on Mr. Bose who smilingly acknowledged the warmth of welcome.

No less striking were the demonstrations at the wayside stations when the Bombay Express crossed into Frontier boundary on this side of the Indus. At Akora, Pabbi, Nowshera hundreds of Red Shirts and other people, noticeably youth, thronged at the platforms to have "darshan" of Mr. Bose shouting lustily "Inquilab Zindabad". Many carried banners bearing "Forward Bloc Zindabad" while numerous others wore badges of Mr. Bose's photographs.

Mr. Bose is staying at Cantonment with Seth Shambhunath.—United Press.

SUBHAS AT JALLIANWALA

Plea For United Work For Congress And Support To Forward Bloc

AMRITSAR, June 17.

A huge concourse of people thronged the public maidan here from 9 a.m. waiting for the arrival of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose who was due to reach here at 8-30 a.m. and address a public meeting organised under the auspices of the Punjab Congress Socialist Party, the District Congress Committee and the Hall Bazar Congress Committee under the presidentship of Mr. Munshi Ahmad Din, Socialist leader.

Mr. Subhas Bose accompanied by Dr. Satyapal, Mr. Shankarlal, Messrs. Tikaram Sukhan, Sodhi Pindidas and Mubarik Sagar reached Jallianwallabagh at 9-15 being delayed by half an hour on the way due to his car being punctured.

Shouts of "Inquilab Zindabad" and other national slogans rent the sky as Mr. Bose was sighted by the eager crowd. A large number of ladies garlanded him on the dais and some girls got his autograph.

Welcome addresses on behalf of the Punjab Congress Socialist Party and the District Congress Committee were presented to Mr. Bose eulogising his services to the country and welcoming the Forward Bloc and assuring him of their full support and praying for his long life.

JOIN FORWARD BLOC

Mr. Bose replying explained briefly the circumstances of the A.I.C.C. meeting at Calcutta and said that it had now become clear what the Leftists wanted and what the Rightists wanted. He tried his best for a composite Working Committee but in vain. The old leaders were persistent on a homogeneous Cabinet.

It thus became impossible for the Leftists to work jointly with them. He then explained the necessity for starting the Forward Bloc within the Congress with a view to bring together all the progressive and radical groups. He appealed to the people to join the Bloc.

PLEA FOR UNITY

The Punjab he said had made enormous sacrifices but due to lack of unity she did not get her rightful place in the Congress. He asked the people to set aside their differences and work unitedly for the liberation of their motherland.

Mr. Bose stated that the Forward Bloc would instil the revolutionary mentality into the masses and prepare them for the national struggle.

WORK IN STATES

Mr. Bose was glad that great awakening had come over the country under the aegis of the Trade Union Congress, the Kisan Sabha and the Riyasati Prajamandals. As the British Government were approaching the Princes regarding Federation, they should similarly bring the State Congresses within the ambit of the Congress.

Finally Mr. Bose appealed to the Punjab to wholeheartedly support the Forward Bloc and strengthen its organisation.

It was with great difficulty that Mr. Bose was taken out of the Jallianwallabagh as there was a great rush of enthusiastic people for darshan. He left for Lahore by car at about 12-30 in the noon. —United Press.

SUBHAS LEAVES FOR PESHAWAR

LAHORE, June 17.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was the first President of the Congress besides of course the Saint of Shegaon to receive a reception unprecedented in the annals of Lahore to-day.

He left for Peshawar this even-

(Continued on page 8, col. 5

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A. E. ZOBAIRI,
Registrar.
(160)

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Ahmedabad, Dated 14-6-39.
(Sd.) C. R. DESAI,
Municipal Engineer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

The Chief Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay invites tenders for the construction of sub grade work for a new siding at Jubbulpore Station. The Form of Tender, Schedule and Conditions of Contract can be obtained from his office on payment of Rs. 2 per set. Plans for the work will be supplied on an additional payment of Rs. 8- being made. These sums will not be refunded.

(443)

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Full particulars can be obtained at any of the Offices, or branches mentioned above or any Treasury in the Province of Central Provinces and Berar.

(441)

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Full particulars can be obtained at any of the offices or branches mentioned above or at any Treasury or Sub-Treasury in the Province of Madras.

(442)

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APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of ASSISTANT DEPUTY EDUCATIONAL INSPECTRESSES in the Subordinate Educational Service in the Scale of Rs. 85-5-115-Efficiency Bar-5-145-Efficiency Bar-6-175. The scale of pay is provisional and will be subject to such revision as Government may consider necessary hereafter in the light of altered conditions. The number of posts to be filled are as under.

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440.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

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SALEM RAJENDRA MILLS LIMITED.

The PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that Messrs. VISVANATHAN and COMPANY, LIMITED, Managing Agents of Salem Rajendra Mills, Ltd., have resigned their Managing Agencyship and their resignation has been accepted and agency terminated by the Board of Directors of Salem Rajendra Mills Ltd., with effect from 30-5-39. Messrs. Visvanathan & Co., Ltd., have hereafter no concern with or any power to represent or act on behalf of Salem Rajendra Mills Ltd.

For Salem Rajendra Mills,
Limited.
(Sd.) N. S. KUPPUSWAMY CHETTY,
Joint Managing Director
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(11926)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

IN the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913
And
IN the matter of the APOLLO MILLS, LIMITED.
THE APOLLO MILLS, LTD.
..... Petitioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Petition presented to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 16th day of June, 1939, for confirming the Reduction of the Capital of the abovenamed Company from Rs. 25,00,000 divided into 50,000 shares of Rs. 50- each to Rs. 1,00,000 divided into 50,000 shares of Rs. 2|- each is directed to be heard before the Honourable the Sitting Judge in Chambers at the High Court House on the 7th day of July 1939.

Any creditor or shareholder of the above Company desiring to oppose the making of an order for Reduction of the Capital of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose.

A copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or shareholder of the Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charges for the same.

Dated this 16th day of June, 1939.

PAYNE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Company.
54, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
(444)

Public Notices

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

S. D. 30.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificate No. 71407 in respect of Three ordinary shares Nos. 558181 to 558183 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd. standing in the name of Bai Fatmabibi, widow of Gulam Mahamad Banubhai has been lost, mislaid or destroyed. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1 within one month from the date hereof otherwise a duplicate share certificate will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 15th June, 1939.

(11925)

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AUCTION SALE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION GUNS; DAGGERS; SWORDS &c.
At 2-30 P.M.
WEARING APPAREL; WINES; SPIRITS; POMPEIA LOTION, CIGARETTES; TOBACCO; RADIOS, SACCHARIN; SILK, &c.

In accordance with Section 167 and 88 of the Sea Customs Act 8 of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay Messrs. Menesse & Co., will sell by Public Auction on Monday the 19th June 1939 at the abovementioned time at the New Customs House, Ballard Road, the abovementioned unclaimed and confiscated goods belonging to the Government Customs Department.

MENESSE & C

THIRD WEEK
"PREMSAGAR"
It Delighted Bombay's Romantic Youth!
MINERVA
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays: Matinee at 1-45 p.m.

SIXTH WEEK
HUNS PICTURES' COMEDY:
A BOTTLE of BRANDY AT
MAJESTIC
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
MATINEES: SAT. & SUN. 1-45

INDIAN INTERESTS ABROAD

Conference At Salem On June 24 To Consider Them

SALEM, June 17.

In order to take effective steps to urge the Government of India to safeguard the interests of Indians in the overseas countries, such as Burma, Ceylon, South Africa, "et-cetera", a conference is proposed to be held here on June 24 or 25 under the auspices of the Salem District Chamber of Commerce.

It has been decided to invite Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariar to preside over the conference and to request Mr. C. F. Andrews to open it.—United Press.

Ban On Arms

CAWNPORE. (By Mail)

By an order issued by the Government the manufacturer sale and possession without licence of pointed knives not primarily intended for industrials, agricultural or domestic purposes has been prohibited in the Cawnpore city and district. All persons concerned are warned that the possession of these weapons henceforth is unlawful and that unless they obtain licences for them they must deposit such weapons which are at present in their possession at once in the nearest police station.

Certain classes of persons, however, are exempted from taking out licences for the possession of such weapons, including Government servants.—A. P.

Co-operative Building Of Rural Life

Dr. Katju's Novel Scheme For Village Organisation And Community Life

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, June 17

Dr. Kailashnath Katju, Minister for Justice, it is understood, has prepared a remarkable and somewhat original scheme of local self-Government in the villages. The pivot of the scheme consists of "multipurpose co-operative societies" The constitution of these societies is based on two principles: (1) practically every villager is a member and takes intelligent interest; (2) the organisation should look after the life of the village community as a whole.

Dr. Katju suggests that each house or family in the village should be treated as a unit and each house should send one representative or at best two if the family is very large to the society. This representative will normally be the head of the family. With the maximum limit of about 200 or 250 houses in a village, the multi-purpose co-operative Society will consist of almost an equal number of members and he thinks that there would be no difficulty in such a body being business like in its method. This society should carry on all kinds of useful activities in the villages; one section would look after better farming; another marketing; the third would look after village industries; the fourth sanitation; the fifth education; the sixth would look after culture village amusements etc.

The society would meet once a month or at longer or shorter periods for carrying out its decisions. The society should have a Working Committee. This Working Committee would be called the Panchayat and should be elected every year. It should not be too large in numbers. The 'panchayat' would have no funds of its own and would not lay down policies. The society would have funds of its own Dr. Katju suggests small subscriptions according to the means of every member in addition to voluntary contributions. He expects the Government or the District Boards would make definite grants to the society.

There should be a union of 25 or 30 Societies Each society should send one representative to the Union. All unions in the district should be formed into the district co-operative federation. Each village society should have a Secretary. Prevention of litigation in the villages should be one of the primary functions of these societies.

Dr. Katju also suggests the formation of Judicial Panchayats in the villages for deciding petty cases Dr. Katju has great hopes from these societies. It is his personal scheme and does not represent the views of the U. P. Government; but if, public opinion favours it, Government might adopt this scheme.

INDUSTRIAL POSSIBILITIES OF U. P.

Merchants' Chamber's Memorandum To National Planning Committee

CAWNPORE, June 17.

The Merchants' Chamber of the United Provinces has submitted a comprehensive memorandum to the National Planning Committee suggesting various schemes for the industrial development of the provinces.

The memorandum states that with protection granted to the wool industry, there is room for the establishment of one more woollen mill in the province.

The paper industry can also make remarkable strides with proper utilisation of Sabai grass which is found in abundant quantities in the forest of the United Provinces.

In the glass industry, too, remarkable progress can be made with regard to the manufacture of both blown wares and sheets, if adequate protection is granted to the industry. Further, with a little organised effort on the part of the industries themselves, and Government helping in exploiting markets hitherto untapped both within the country and outside, the production of some of the luxury goods such as Furrukhabad prints, Mirzapur carpets and Moradabad brasswares could be developed to a very large extent.

CAUSTIC SODA

Another direction in which the province has some scope for development if the production of caustic soda and soda ash, both required in the glass industry. It is gratifying, says the memorandum, that suitable measures have been adopted by the Provincial Government towards the growth of these industries or the Sodium group.

Regarding raw materials available in the province for manufacturing purposes, the memorandum points out that viscose silk industry may be developed in the United Provinces by making use of cotton lint and other cellulose substances, and the abundant supply of maize can be utilized for a starch industry.

PAINTS AND VARNISHES

Remarkable expansion may take place of the paint and varnish industries if the linseed supplies of the province are properly utilised. The development of a high class lubricant of steady viscosity is rendered possible in the U.P. because of the large supplies of castor seeds available here. The hide fleshings which are wasted in the tanneries can support a new glue and gelatine industry. The tens of thousands of tons of molasses which now run to waste in the sugar factories may be utilised to develop a thriving power alcohol industry.

It is further pointed out that despite the existence of great potentialities for the industrial development of the province, as enumerated above the province suffers from the absence of an organised capital market. There is no Stock Exchange in the U.P and there are few public joint stock enterprises floated in the province after the war.

NIEMEYER AWARD

The Chamber welcomes the proposal for the establishment of an All-India Council of Economic Development with a strength of 125 members, 100 from British India and 25 from Indian States. The number of seats to be allotted to each province should, in the opinion of the Council, be the same as the percentage figures for the distribution of income-tax receipts under the Niemeyer Award.

Further, the memorandum suggests that one-third of the number of provincial representatives should be nominees of the Government, one-third should be elected by the legislature and the remaining one-third should be nominated by the recognised commercial and industrial organisations of the province.

The Chamber also recommends the appointment of a Planning Commissioner and a Provincial Economic Adviser who should be directly responsible to the Government.

The Chamber also suggests that Government should directly interest themselves in the development of industries relating to the manufacture of arms and ammunition and other defence materials. —United Press.

Maintenance Of Railway Track In India

The vast public which uses India's Railways probably rarely gives a thought to the problem the authorities have to face in keeping railway tracks in a proper state of maintenance. Sleepers for example have to be replaced on an average every 15 years and this must be done without affecting the train services. This is carried out at the rate of a quarter of a mile a day by gangs of 250 coolies, and a glance at a map of India's Railways will show that this is a never ending task.

In the Lucknow Division alone which is only one of the six Divisions on the East Indian Railway, a total of 925 miles of main lines and 133 miles of branch lines have been re-sleepered during the past year without dislocation of train services and without a single accident. This indicates the care and precision which is bestowed on what after all can be called the backbone of the Railway.

Currency Notes Lost

KARACHI, June 17.

The Railway Police have been baffled by the mysterious disappearance of Rs. 2,500 in currency notes from a registered envelope dispatched from Chaman (Baluchistan) to Seth Maganmal Mulchand, a businessman of Karachi.

The Railway Police and the Postal authorities having failed to solve the mystery, the case has now been handed over to the C.I.D. Police.—United Press.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

ILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

N FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939)
Arrivals at and Departures from ctoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Express	10 15	14 50
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 5	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 65
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
*Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
	Mon.	Fri.

*Will not run until after end of April 1939, except before and after important holidays.

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.
Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 15
	(Mon)	(Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:

London—Bombay (Juhu)
Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.
Arrivals at Juhu, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.
Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—London
Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.
Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departures from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Colombo
Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.
Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m.
Departure from Juhu:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-45 a.m.
Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 6-15 p.m.

Bombay—Trivandrum—Trichinopoly
Planes call at Goa, Cannanore and Trivandrum.
Departures from Juhu: Monday 8 a.m.
Arrivals at Juhu: Wesdnesday, 3-15 p.m.

Colombo—Bombay (Juhu)
Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 9-45 a.m. Delivery: Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Singapore and Australia
Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay (via Calcutta)
Delivery: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Hongkong China and Japan
Latest hour of posting: Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong—Bombay (via Calcutta)
Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Delhi
Planes call at Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior.
Departures from Juhu: Monday and Thursday, 6-30 a.m.
Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday and Tuesday 1-35 p.m.

Ancient Town Discovered In Sheikhupura

LAHORE, June 17.

The Archaeological Department of the Government of India has acquired a plot of land in village Mianwali, in Sheikhupura District. It is presumed that a town of some historic importance flourished at the site.

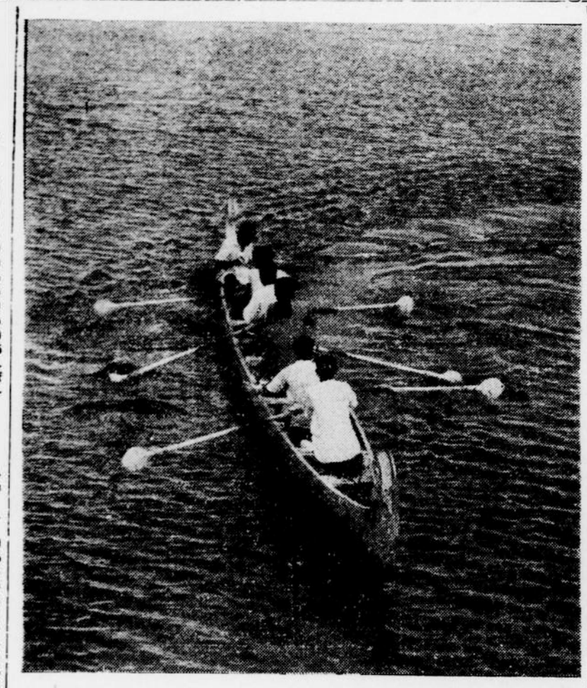
Coins belonging to the Hindu kings of the pre-Moghul period, pieces of terra cotta and various kinds of fossils have been recovered from time to time by women and shepherds who frequent the site.

Some of the relics have been taken possession of by the local authorities.—United Press.

Restriction On Telephone Calls

LUCKNOW, June 17.

It is reported that in pursuance of the policy of the Post and Telegraph Department, United Provinces, to curtail the waste of calls, the telephone authorities have decided not to allow more than forty calls a day to the subscribers. While on the one hand it is bound to check waste, it is felt in commercial circles that they will find it difficult to restrict their calls to forty per day.—United Press.



A Boat Club has recently been started in Matunga. Photo shows members enjoying a row in the Bandra Creek. The boat was imported from Travancore.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)
7-30 a.m. Radio orchestra 7-35 Bande Hasan of Nahan 7-55 Rafiqabai 8-30 School broadcast.
12-0 noon. Geets, Grave and Gay
1-0 p.m. New records 1-45 Grandma's day 6-10 Bande Hasan 6-30 Sachcha Swapna 6-45 Strings Puria Dhanasri 6-50 Rafiqabai 7-0 Faqiruddin 7-20 Kumari Dipti Majumdar 7-30 Bande Hasan of Nahan 7-45 For villagers 8-30 Orchestral versions. 1 8-35 Faqiruddin 8-50 Rafiqabai 9-35 Correspondence by English 9-50 Dance music.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)
7-30 to 9-5 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi I.
60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)
6-0 to 6-10 p.m. As in Delhi I 6-10 Rafiqabai 6-30 to 7-45 As in Delhi I 7-45 Faqiruddin 8-0 Kumari Dipti Majumdar 8-15 Bande Hasan of Nahan 8-30 to 9-50 As in Delhi I 9-50 Duets 10-0 Faqiruddin 10-15 Rafiqabai.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)
7-30 to 9-5 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi I.
31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)
6-0 to 7-45 p.m. As in Delhi I 7-45 to 8-30 As in Delhi II 8-30 to 10-30 As in Delhi I.

Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)
6-0 p.m. Abdul Azeez Khan Beenkar 6-15 Samudh Singh Ragi and party 6-30 Shamshad Begam 6-50 Film Geets 7-0 Samudh Singh Ragi and party 7-20 Abdul Azeez Khan Beenkar 7-35 Shamshad Begam 7-45 For countryside 8-15 Samudh Singh Ragi and party 8-30 Abdul Azeez Khan Beenkar 8-45 Shamshad Begam 9-35 Utopias, 6 9-50 Abdul Azeez Khan Beenkar 10-5 Shamshad Begam.
(Broadcasts on 200 metres (1,500 kc/s from 7 to 10-30 p.m., relaying Delhi programmes from 8 p.m.)

Bombay—I Programme

224 metres (1,231 kc/s)
8-0 a.m. Keep fit! 8-10 Dadras 8-20 News in English 8-30 Bhavgeets 8-45 Thumris.
12-30 p.m. Khadim Husain 1-0 Market rates and announcements 1-10 Mutual understanding (lesson in Hindustani and English for beginners) 1-25 Garba Dhun 1-30 Music 6-0 Master Dina 6-10 Nautch music 6-20 Parashuram S. Parsekar 6-30 Chidren's hour (Gujarati) 7-0 Kalapi Jayanti (Gujarati) by Mulji D. Ved 7-15 Master Dina 7-30 Commercial news 7-45 Printed Word: by R. Choksi 8-10 Scenes from tragedies of Shakespeare, 4 (From BBC) 8-55 Local news and announcements 9-0 News in Hindustani 9-15 News in English 9-35 Manohar Kapur 9-50 Sarod recital 10-0 Jyotsna Bhole 10-30 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)
8-0 to 9-0 a.m. and 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Bombay I 6-0 Manohar Kapur 6-15 Khadim Husain 6-30 to 8-10 As in Bombay I 8-10 Jyotsna Bhole of Poona 8-30 Gale Ka Har 8-45 Naghma-i-Baran 8-55 to 9-35 As in Bombay I 9-35 Ken Mac's band 10-0 Leo D'Souza: Tenor 10-10 Ken Mac's Band.

Trichy Programme

397 metres (758 kc/s)
2-0 p.m. T. Subramanyam Brothers 2-15 High lights 2-45 Sangita Bhushana T. K. Rungachary: Vocal 6-0 For villages 6-30 Shrimati T. J. Dharmambal vocal 7-0 Perfect stock (Tamil) 7-15 Udaya Varma Raja: Veena 8-0 Shrimati T. J. Dharmambal Vocal 8-30 Choruses 8-45 Udaya Varma Raja: Veena.

Calcutta—I Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)
10-30 a. m. New releases.
12-30 p. m. Vocal variety 1-0 Josephine Bradley orchestra 1-30 School broadcast 1-50 Musical interlude 1-55 Lincoln by Mrs. Kamala Chowdhury 2-15 Esoma Lakshmi 5-0 Savitri-Satyavan 6-10 Salil Ghose 6-20 Dhananjoy Bhattacharya 6-30 Shyamal Kumar Dutt 6-40 Sunil Kumar Chatterjee 6-50 Paban Biswas 7-0 Rathajatra 8-5 In Japan by Dhirendranath Mukerjee 9-10 Gokul Ch-Nag 9-30 Law and the citizen by R. C. Bonnerjee 9-45 Ramola Mazumdar 10-5 Kangaler Bhat 10-15 Suren Pal 10-20 Bhater Kangal.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)
10-30 to 11-30 a. m. and 12-30 to 2-30 p. m. As in Calcutta I.
61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)
5-0 to 6-10 As in Calcutta I 6-10 For countryside 7-0 to 9-10 As in Calcutta I 9-10 Hilton Sisters 9-25 Al Bollington 9-30 Law and the citizen by R. C. Bonnerjee 9-45 Ted Frangopoulo's harmony boys.

Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)
6-0 p.m. Ratan Shankar Audichya 6-15 Purab ki thumri (Dhun) 6-25 Basir Khan: 'Khyal' 6-50 Anis Khatoon of Cawnpore 7-5 Sweet dreams 7-15 Bhajans 7-30 Let's tell you a story 7-40 Chala bhi a 7-50 Ghazal 8-0 Gardens: (Hindustani) by Man Singh, Assistant Secretary. Fruit Development, Lucknow 8-15 Gat Khamaj on the Shahanai 8-25 Readings from 'Sahashra' 8-35 Aghaz Aur Anjam 8-53 Bhajans 9-40 Ratan Shankar 9-50 Basir Khan 10-5 Anis Khatoon of Cawnpore 10-20 Alap and gat sohni 10-30 Faqir ki sada.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)
5-0 p.m. Shirmati K. Nirmala vocal 5-45 Carnatic orchestra 6-0 Shrimati Saroja: vocal 6-20 R. S. Rangappa: veena 6-45 K. S. Ramanarayana Ayer: vocal 7-15 Superiority complex (Tamil) by V. S. Ramakrishnan 7-30 Carnatic orchestra 7-40 K. S. Ramanarayana Iyer: vocal 8-30 Tiruvalangadu Sundaresa Iyer: violin 8-55 Sports by M. G. Gopalan 9-30 Marjorie Malaiperuman: Pianoforte 9-38 Nationalists 10-10 Dr. H. Chatterjee: Tenor.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)
5-0 to 6-0 As in Madras I 6-0 Bhajan 6-15 Current causerie 6-25 Mystery of our dreams (Telugu) by K. Venkatakrishna Rao 6-35 Popular tunes by Sastri 6-45 to 9-30 As in Madras I 9-30 Tiruvalangadu Sundaresa Iyer: violin.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 Sea shanties and sea songs 8-10 Scenes from tragedies of Shakespeare 8-55 Masters of melody 9-30 News 9-45 American commentary 10-0 Sonata recital 10-25 Sports news and market notes.

EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTS

Bombay Station's Monsoon Programme

On Tuesday the 20th of June All-India Radio, Bombay, will begin its broadcasts for Schools for the Monsoon Term. At 2-30 p.m., on that day Mr. R. P. Masani, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, will give an inaugural talk.

This term's programme includes courses in English, Marahi, Gujarati and Kanarese Literature, Indian History, Geography and Science. There will be a series of talks on outstanding Indian and foreign cricketers by two well-known Indian cricketers, and a series of talks on spare-time hobbies and current topics. Teachers will receive some useful hints on the teaching of Phonetics, Indian History and Geography by experts in these subjects. The talks for all subjects include well-known men and women in the educational line, and others who are experts in their subjects.

A new feature, this term, is "Question Time" in which any questions sent in by school children or teachers will be answered with the help of expert advice. Instead of the haphazard musical interludes of last term, school children will hear examples of the different types of Indian Music and also examples of folk songs of European countries.

Another very interesting new feature is the weekly performance of fifteen minute plays by the pupils of various schools in Bombay. The plays will be in English, Hindustani, Gujarati and Marathi in turn.

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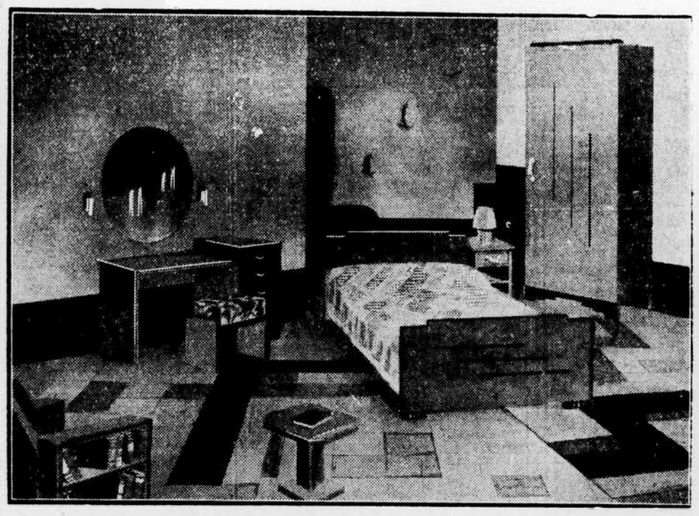

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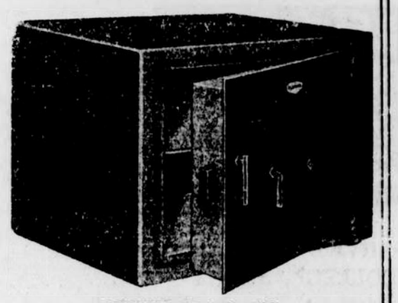
Because of your big Steel Cabinet with mirror, all my jewellery worth over Rupees Four Thousands is saved.

Burglars entered my flat on last Sunday during day time, when we were all away on Picnic to Vihar Lake and on return in the evening to our great surprise everything was found upset in the house. They had cut the outer lock, broken all the trunks, cupboard and searched each corner, even the rear of pictures, and took away all they needed. They had ample time at their disposal as we always went out on Sunday mornings and returned late at night. The Steel Cabinet was the only thing that they could not force open inspite of trying at various points with chistles and other sharp tools in their possession and I have no words to thank you for supplying such a nice article which not only adorns the house by its beautiful outlook and utility but has proved to be twenty times its value.

The Police have tried to trace the culprits but without success. Wishing you prosperity, I am,

Very truly yours,
K. L. Anand.



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GOKAK MILL WORKERS

Confidence In Congress

(From A Correspondent).
BELGAUM, June 16.

At a public meeting held at Mardimath—the colony of the dismissed workers of the Gokak Mills, four resolutions were unanimously passed.

The first resolution declared the workers' no-confidence in Mr. Sansuddi and other leaders. It was expressly stated in the resolution that the leaders collected large sums of money from the workers on the plea of putting back the dismissed men on work, and that the workers were subjected to untold misery.

The second resolution expressed confidence in the Congress to the extent of saying that the workers expected their interest to be served through that organisation only.

The third resolution declared complete faith in the Congress policy and discipline and willingness to obey the Congress decision.

The fourth resolution says that the Congress attitude in the past towards the workers of the Gokak Mills is fully justified in view of the workers' past conduct.

Some persons will be surprised to see that resolutions like these are passed in a public meeting at Mardimath, the colony of the dismissed workers, but there is no cause for surprise at this sudden change. The Mardimath workers were served with notices by the Swami of Mardimath to vacate the place. The workers naturally feel that anyhow these notices should be withdrawn if possible. There is a section of workers, who left the mills village for Mardimath only through intimidation. Miseries have brought on these workers real repentance, and only these people held a meeting and passed the resolutions mentioned above. Another set of workers who are from Mr. Sansuddi's group and are in the majority in Mardimath did not take part in the meeting.

Grazing Fees At Amreli

In accordance with a resolution passed by the State Legislative Assembly, the Baroda Government have reduced the grazing fees for Kodinar and other talukas of Amreli District for a cow and a buffalo from annas eight and a rupee and a half to annas two and annas eight res-

No Room In India For Those Who Won't Work

Jawahar Expounds National Aspect Of Planning: Russia's Example

Mr. J. C. Setalvad, President of the Indian Merchants Chamber, welcomed Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the Members of the National Planning Committee at tea on the 15th instant. In his speech he said:—

"Since the advent of the Congress Government in power in several Provinces, the idea of National Planning has been well taken up and has been discussed practically throughout the country. The commercial and industrial community also have been thinking in terms of planning since the last several years, but could not get an opportunity of having their say in the matter till the resolution was adopted by the All-India Congress Committee under the initiative and guidance of Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose. We, in Bombay, welcome the proposal, specially as Bombay has always taken the lead with regard to matters industrial; and we have been urging co-operation as between different Provinces in matters of trade and industries, in order to avoid provincial jealousies and provincial rivalries. It would be such a planning which alone would lead India to a synthesis of all her industries, and enable her to lay down a practical programme for industrial development for some time to come.

THE PROBLEM.

What struck the imagination of our people the most and what inspired them with greatest nopes was the acceptance by you, Panditji, of the Presidentship of the National Planning Committee. You are an earnest believer in the industrialisation of the country. We feel that the economic future of India lies in a harmonious co-operation and co-ordination between large scale industries, small scale industries and cottage industries; and we trust and hope that this view is also shared by the National Planning Committee. Agriculture is also a very important industry and we are sure that the National Planning Committee will include schemes which will redound to the benefit of the agriculturists.

SYNTHESISE DIFFERENCES.

Your Committee has on it representatives of industries and commerce, leaders of labour, advocates of cottage industries, exponents of State Socialism and champions of large scale industries; and you, Sir, will have the task of guiding all these and forming a definite synthesis of all these views in the best interests of the country. We hope and trust that the Planning Committee will, under your guidance, evolve a scheme suited to the best interests of the country, which will result in a rapid development of industries, both large scale and cottage industries. I trust that in any planning you may finally decide upon there will be a recognition of the efforts hitherto made for the establishment of industries in India, inspite of handicaps, both internal and foreign. I also trust that nothing will be done to check or curtail enterprise and that consistent with the interests of the country at large industrial enterprise will be encouraged and promoted. Those who undertake industrial enterprise, let me assure you, are not only actuated by the profit motive, but they are also inspired by a desire to do some service to the country."

JAWAHAR'S REPLY

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, replying, observed:

"I am very grateful to you, and I may say on behalf of the Members of the Planning Committee, for inviting us to this function and for your kind words. I hope that behind these generous words there is no intention on your part to drive me to say as to what is happening in the Planning Committee. Some time back, I think on the first or the second day of this present session, we passed a resolution to the effect that no member of the Planning Committee should say anything in public which might commit the Planning Committee. So you will see that if I speak about planning more or less on behalf of the Committee I have to be exceedingly careful as to what I say but I think I might well say that I and, I take it, actually, all the Members of the Planning Committee will, if not wholly, almost entirely agree with the remarks which you have made just now.

It is now obvious that in India we must get going, and get going very fast as our colleague Sir M Visvesvaraya has said. It is most encouraging to see a person like him, more or less on the eve of his retirement, so full of vitality and courage, desirous of giving a push to India. So it is obvious we must go on. On the other hand, it is also obvious that one should not go on by merely choosing any one way. One has to find out to determine which way one has to get through and best methods of getting through and, therefore, one has to plan. There are various methods of planning and various objectives and very likely the members of the Planning Committee do not hold one objective, one method, etc.

HIS EXPERIENCES.

But I want to tell you my own experience during the last two weeks or so this time and the few days last time we met and discussed it was found that, sometimes in spite of vital differences—mental difference in outlook—where was a tremendous agreement and how that agreement was far greater than the difference in outlook! It may be, of course, that at later stages about development in India, those differences in outlook may play an important part that may be inevitable. I hope that even in those stages we will be wise enough to find a large measure of agreement. However, for the present it is very gratifying to find, though many of us have worked entirely in different spheres and different outlook, we do find a tremendous amount of agreement.

One thing I would like to say is this. On one side it is sometimes said that this Planning Committee has been in existence for about six months now. What has it done? During this period it has done nothing. All we did in December was to issue a Questionnaire. All we did now was to consider briefly some of the answers to the Questionnaire—to decide a few other points, viz. the general line of action, the type of planning, etc. A large number of Sub-Committees has been appointed for investigation. When those Sub-Committees report—we must give them some time because it is not an easy work for them and most of the Members are not wholly unemployed; they are busy men and that it takes time for their reports to come—we have to consider them afresh and we may come to one conclusion. It is possible, of course that all this might be hurried up a little, but I think it is unreasonable to expect a Committee of this type to produce a ready-made scheme in the course of a few weeks or a few months. It is really a vast problem.

RELATION TO NATIONAL LIFE.

I do not know how many of you have really thought of it because those people who put the question, that is, why have you not done anything so far lack understanding of the real problem because planning is not merely a question of perhaps what industry here or what industry there. The question raises almost every possible economic aspect and not only that but many other activities in India and ultimately every aspect of national life. Now that we have the Planning Committee we have to come to a final plan about national activity and life—economic, political, social, cultural, spiritual, etc. There are so many aspects. That is somewhat beyond us and we have not even got the data for them all. But the point is planning does involve some consideration about all these aspects—entering into details, investigation into other possible datas, etc. One development on one side may not fit in with one development in some other side.

LESSON OF RUSSIA.

The economic development, as you know, Russia is planning, is astonishing and is successful and they have had tremendous setbacks because one aspect of the problem they planned well while the other they did not. They produced a lot but the transport some times failed. They could not carry the goods to other places. Some such things do happen. So you cannot think on one term of producing only. Well, if it is not consumed what would you do with what you have produced. You have to think on terms of consumption. You cannot have mass production unless you have mass consumption. You have to think, having the capacity to produce, in terms of distribution. You have to think in so many other terms. Again, if we investigate the whole problem in its entirety, it is so vast that we might be rather frightened away.

OUR RESOURCES.

You have also to take into consideration our present resources, our present political situation and so on and so forth. Now the real planning of the scheme obviously takes a deal of planning, years of planning, data, inquiries and so on. We have not got the data today which most advanced countries possess. We have not got statistics etc. Now if we sat down requiring them, again we do not do anything at all. That is absurd. So we have first of all to obtain the available data and sources and look at the picture of India. It will not be complete and there will be many gaps in India. How to improve India all the same and that what India should do? At the same time we should try to collect further data, further inquiries from Governments and other channels. Planning, in effect, is a continuous process and all that the Planning Committee has got to do now is to collect details immediately and to draw a model outline of the future scheme and immediately tell the country because we know we cannot back out. We must, as Sir M. Visvesvaraya states, start something, not really losing ourselves in academic conferences. Therefore, both sides we have to look.

NOT AN EASY TASK.

Obviously the evolution of the planning scheme requires co-operation, say, of all the members of the Planning Committee. Much more so does the next stage, that is, giving effect to the scheme, requires the co-operation of the various elements of the nation. That is essential. All I can say is that we can succeed if this Planning Committee can put in before the country something that enables it to work immediately. To visualise India from a distant future of ten years hence or five years hence, we would all have set our hearts on industrialisation and then, of course, we have another five or ten years to work up and we go on. It will be terrible then to back away.

We should all have to work and for those who do not work I hope there will be no room in India and they will have to retire to some other place where they can enjoy because we want to set India to work and now we find two types of unemployed in this country. The unemployed who lack work and who starve, and the unemployed who have too much of food and therefore do not require work. Neither type of unemployment is desired in this country. We want all the population employed and that to some useful activity of producing wealth and sharing. I thank you once again."

IS GANDHISM SPENT UP?

Vishwambhar Dayal Tripathi's Reply To The Poser

LAHORE, (By Mail)

"The possibilities of Gandhism are now exhausted and we have to look elsewhere in order to devise effective methods for carrying on our fight for freedom. Gandhism stands for compromises and reform even though it may get at times resort to direct action in order to bring pressure upon and coerce the opponent to submit to a compromise. The present constitutional mentality which the acceptance of ministries had led to is a necessary corollary of that policy. This is why we find that the advocates of Gandhism are avoiding direct struggle for independence and are striving in a very subtle manner every nerve to direct the attention of the nation along constitutional lines".

Thus observed Mr. Vishwambhar Dayal Tripathi, M.L.A., President of the first session of the All-India Radical Youth Conference held at Lahore on June 16 and 17, in the course of his address.

Continuing the President said: "The clash of two inconsistent ideologies has now resulted in a tremendous national crisis. Things had already been developing for the last five or six years particularly since 1933 when a group of Congressmen began to doubt the future possibilities of Gandhism and formed Congress Socialist Party within the Congress. Since then three distinct groups of leftists—Congress Socialists, Communists and Royists—emerged in the Congress, every one of which believes that Gandhism is now a spent-up force and cannot lead the country along revolutionary lines.

PLEA FOR NEW PLATFORM

"This is the state of affairs obtaining in the country at the present juncture The policy of inaction is being dictated, and we are asked to follow it on penalty of social death. The very existence of the Leftists who advocate a policy of action is being threatened. It is therefore high time when all left forces should unite not only to save their existence but also to take the country out of political stagnation and intensify our fight for freedom.

"A new platform of all the radical elements in the country is a historical necessity at the present juncture and I am glad that Shri Subhas Chandra Bose has given a right lead by advocating the formation of the Forward Bloc. It is not born of hatred towards any group or persons but has emerged out at a historical necessity. No left group need be afraid of it. It does not advocate the disbanding of any party or group. It similarly claims to serve as a platform for all radical groups and individuals who are dissatisied with the present state of affairs and want to activise our struggle for independence. The response which the Forward Bloc has received from different left groups and individuals is simply magnificent and it is expected that all radical forces in the country will rally on this platform and convert the Congress into a more revolutionary and anti-Imperialist organisation."—United Press.

(Continued from Col. 6.)

intimate, and that the fourth estate will continue to play its part in the public life of the State with sense of responsibility and freedom.

GOVT.'S SUPPORT ASSURED

The Prime Minister of Indore thanked the members of the Central India Journalists' Association for presenting him with an address and replied that they would receive all the support and assistance of the Government in getting the information required promptly.

"The policy of the Government" declared the Prime Minister, "would always be to let the Association know about the activities of the Government and would expect the Association to let the Government know the view point of the public and fair and constructive criticisms will always be welcome by the Government of the Maharaja Holkar.

B. E. S. T. In Form

Defeat South Kanara By 6 Goals To 2

A good sprinkling of rain made the Cooperage slippery on Sunday evening which was a handicap to South Kanara in their league fixture against the B. E. S. T. They were also unfortunate in getting the worse of a display of poor refereeing by Mr. Lewis, who was very faulty where the off-side rule was concerned. I think the W. I. F. A. would do well to confine for a longer period the bunch of second class referees to Parel football. They appear to want more experience before being entrusted with the supervision of senior football ties.

The B. E. S. T. won deservedly by 6 goals to 2. They would have won in any case without the luck the official in charge handed out to them. The B. E. S. T. had the game in hand for the greater portion of the 60 minutes. In this time they might have closed with a tally of ten. Erratic shooting and the missing of 3 sitters by Robertson kept down the score.

I have yet to understand South Kanara as a side, they have a splendid back line in Mandon and Suvarana and a clever forward line and a good pivot in Salian but they disappoint time and again. They played sparkling football during the spell that gave them two goals on Sunday. However, this sparkle does not appear to last. Spells of play in their different matches come to mind. It is a pity they cannot reproduce such stuff for 60 minutes.

Coming back to Sunday's game, I place Adam's first for honourable mention. He played a great game and he did all the spade work for 3 of his side's 6 goals. B. Gardner continues to be a nippy inside right. Woe betide the defence that allows this forward a start with the ball, there is no catching him once he is away, and he is not a bad marksman by any chance. Moore and Elliot worked hard at back. The B. E. S. T. would be safer with a different goal-keeper. Smith is an anxiety.

GAME DESCRIBED.

The rain before the match and during the early minutes of the game did not help the South Kanara, who played barefooted, and they just about held their own against their booted opponents in the early phases. The first 16 minutes saw both defences tested. The B. E. S. T. exactly half way through this period took the lead a bit of clever football by Adams carried them to the South Kanara goal. Adams at the right moment swung the leather to B. Gardner standing 3 yards out, the latter tapped it past Karkera. The Tramwaymen kept the South Kanara defence busy for five minutes but could not add to their advantage. South Kanara spent a while away from their home area. The B. E. S. T. were aggressive again to some purpose. Adams once again created an opening, this time for Robertson, who was only asked to outwit the goalkeeper, this he did with little effort. Shortly after, five minutes before the close of the half, Wilkins sent the ball up to the South Kanara area. Mandon and Suvarna both reached the dropping ball together and hesitated as to who should clear, Robertson barged in between them and carried the ball and Karkera, the goalkeeper, into the net with him. The interval arrived with the B. E. S. T. three up. Resuming South Kanara were responsible for clever football and indulged in some intelligent passing which made them dangerous for a short spell. Just when something was expected from the South Kanara men, the B. E. S. T. broke through. B. Gardner sprinted past the opposing defence and beat Karkera with a ground shot. Two minutes later the B. E. S. T. should have had their fifth goal, but Robertson four yards out and with only Karkera in front of him put the ball on to the goalkeeper's legs, resulting in a clearance. Robertson should have been pulled up for off-side. The B. E. S. T. however, were not long in getting another goal. Rana sent in a shot, Karkera in attempting to gather the slippery ball let it drop. B. Gardner flashed in and the ball was in the net. Despite the depressing state of thing South Kanara were not undaunted and kept on trying. A nice movement between the centre trio culminated in Prabhakar putting in a hot high shot. The ball grazed the bottom of the cross-bar and glided over the head of Smith. This added extra pep to South Kanara's game and from the kick-off their forwards with some pretty passing pushed their way up with the half backs close on their heels. A pass back by Pushpraj was met by Salian and he beat Smith with a hot effort. The B. E. S. T. woke up and once again they had a say in things and seven minutes before the close B. Gardner gave his side their half-dozen, though he got the point from an off-side position. The South Kanara kept trying but had to acknowledge defeat by 4 goals.

Result:

B. E. S. T.	6 Goals.
SOUTH KANARA	2 Goals.

Teams:—

B.E.S.T.—Smith; Moore and Elliot, Rana, Wilkins and D'Silva, Fernandes, B. Gardner, Robertson, Adams and Kalaphker.

South Kanara.—Karkera; Mandon and Suvarna; Narayan, Salian and Shetty; Shrinivas, Bangera, Prabhakar, Pushpraj and Gopalrao.

Referee: Mr. P. A. Lewis.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

South Lancs. "D" v. South Lancs. "A," Cooperage 5-50 p.m.

INDORE PRIME MINISTER'S ASSURANCE

Full Support Of Government In Getting Information Promptly

(From A Correspondent)

INDORE, (By Mail)

The members of the Central India Journalists' Association, Indore presented an address to Aitmad-ul-Dowlah, Rai Bahadur Col. Dina Nath Prime Minister and President, State Cabinet, Indore with a beautiful casket. Many porminent journalists from all over Central India had come here for this occasion. Mr. Narayan Das Tandon, President of the Journalists' Association read the address in which the hope was expressed that with his high academic qualifications, long and varied administrative experience, and above all, with his wide and sympathetic outlook, he will be able to maintain the high tradition of the office, and to create new records of progress and prosperity in their historic State.

The address declared the hope that during his regime, the relation between the press and the Government will be cordial and

(Continued in column 4.)

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C. M. GANDHI, Principal.

WARNING TO FEVER SUFFERERS

That cold shivery feeling one minute that turns to a stifling oppression the next, that splitting pain over the eyes and your rising and falling temperature, are due to poison. This poison, (produced by the fever), attacks your nerve and muscle tissues, leaving you weak and exhausted. Ordinary food nauseates you, yet these wasted tissues must be re-built. Horlicks, doctors say, is nourishment which your weakened stomach can tolerate. What's more, it is 100 per cent. nourishment, pouring quick new strength and vitality into your exhausted body.

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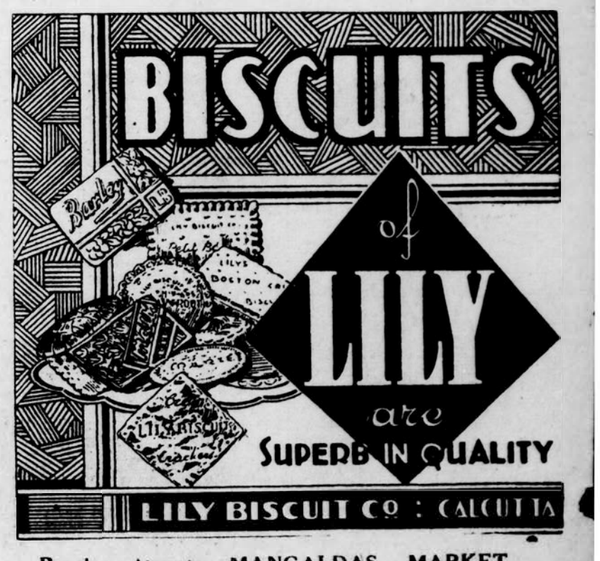

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Sud 2, 1995
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 1, 1358
Parsi: Deh 17, 1308
Hightide: 0-32, 13-24
Lowtide: 6-38, 19-34
Sunrise: 6h 2m
Sunset: 7h 18m

M.A. Examination Results, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Tuesday, June 20.

Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Wednesday, June 21.

Congress Working Committee meeting.

MEETING OF "B" WARD RADICALS

In order to give co-operation and support to the coming Forward Bloc Conference, people desirous of giving their support and co-operation should unfailingly meet at Gaya Building (Masjid, Bunder Road) 1st floor to-day (Monday) 1st floor to-day Monday, at 8-30 p.m.

RECEPTION TO SUBHAS BABU

The president and members of the Bombay Rent Collectors' and Private Servants' Union will accord a reception to Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, the ex-Congress President, at Dadar Station on Wednesday morning.

"G" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The adjourned meeting of the Council of Management of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee will be held in the Congress Committee's Office to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST EMPLOYEES' UNION

At the annual general meeting of the above Union the following office-bearers were unanimously elected for the year 1939-40:—

President: Jamnadas M. Mehta, Esqr.
Vice-President: R. R. Bakhale, Esqr.
General Secretary: L. S. Patel, Esqr.
Asstt. Secretary: S. W. Gadker, Esqr.
Treasurer: E. M. Bahadurji, Esqr.

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY

Raosaheb R. J. Bhide donated Rs. 101 towards the Endowment Fund of the Society's Thakarsey High School.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"Wuthering Heights". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Three Musketeers". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bari-Didi". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Mother India" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"So This is London". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Maya Bazar". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Premsagar". Daily at 4-30 7-15 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Lambeth Walk". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Thokar". Time as usual
MAJESTIC—"A Bottle of Brandy". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"We Three". Daily at 4-45 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dushman". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"The Mill" Daily at 4-30 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Ladies Only" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Devata". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Leather Face". Daily at 4-45 7-30 and 10 p.m.

G. I. P. RAILWAY WORKERS TO MEET AT KALYAN

A special meeting of Prominent Workers from Kalyan Branch of the G. I. P. Railwaymens' Union will be held to discuss special organisational questions, to-day (Monday) at the office of the Kalyan Branch. The meeting will also discuss the question, of preparing workers for the July demonstration at the time of the Railway Board's meeting in Bombay

THE SAFETY FIRST ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

The annual meetings of the Bombay Provincial Branch of the Safety First Association of India and the All-India Body will be held to-day (Monday) at 5-15 p.m., and 6-30 p.m., respectively in the registered office of the Association at Electric House, Fort, Bombay.

"WORK OF ARDIBEHSHT AMSHASHPAND IN UNIVERSE"

At the Hall on the third floor of Dadyseth House, Cowasji Patel Street, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m., (S. T.), Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chinivalia, advocate, will give his second discourse on Cosmogenesis Work of Ardibehsht Amshashpand in the Universe". All Parsis are cordially invited to attend.

Goud Saraswat Brahmin Scholarship League, Bombay

The Hon. Secretary of the above League writes:

Applications are invited from students of the G. S. B. Community hailing from South and North Kanara, and studying in High Schools, for help by way of scholarships. Such applications should reach the Hon. Secretary, C/o Saraswat Brahmin Samaj, 264, Charni Road, Girgaum, Bombay, before 30th inst.

Applications are also invited for an Industrial Scholarship of Rs. 60 per annum, from students pursuing Industrial education in any of the institutions recognised by Government.

Applications are also invited from students in the Technical Line, in any of the institutions in the Bombay Presidency, for the Dangi Memorial Prize of Rs. 20; in the absence of any suitable applicant from the Technical Line, the above prize will be awarded to any applicant getting the highest number of marks in the last Matriculation examination.

Applications should in all cases be from members of the G. S. B. Community from South or North Kanara, and applications should in all cases reach the Hon. Secretary at the above address, before the 30th inst.

W. I. A. A. Motor-Cycle Prize

In the first notification of the motor-cycle prize winners of the W. I. A. A. Rally and Reliability Trial the order in the first motor-cycle class was by an oversight reversed. The first prize goes to B. B. Irani (Velocette), and the runner-up prize to E. David (Rudge). Mr. David had lost ten minutes and therefore came second.

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE

Results Of Prize Essay Scheme No. 133

The following students in Prize Essay Scheme No. 133 announced by the League in the year 1938 for Matric Students of High Schools of the Province of Bombay get Prizes as judged by the Hon. Examiner appointed by the Prize Scheme Committee, the Subject for the Essay being "Diet and Nutrition".

1st Prize:—Value Rs. 50 to Mr. D. F. Vesuna, Sir J. J. English High School, Surat.

2nd Prize:—Value Rs. 30 to Mr. D. K. Apasangikar, H. D. High School, Sholapur.

3rd Prize:—Value Rs. 20 to Mr. E. B. Surti, Sir J. J. English High School, Surat.

4th Prize:—Value Rs. 15 to Miss Indira K. Shroff, H. P. Girls High School, Bombay.

5th Prize:—Value Rs. 10 to Mr. P. V. Sovani, N. M. V. High School, Poona.

6th Prize:—Rs. 5 to G. M. Kapadia, Sir J. J. English High School, Surat.

7th Prize:—Value Rs. 5 to Mr. G. D. Kulkarni, N. M. V. High School, Poona.

8th Prize:—Value Rs. 5 to Mr. R. B. Pathak, N. M. V. High School, Poona.

9th Prize:—Value Rs. 5 to Mr. Vimal B. Shashitak, St. Terrace's High School, Bombay.

10th Prize:—Value Rs. 5 to Mr. T. S. Hasangadi, Baroda High School, Baroda.

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT

Mr. N. K. Rao, Baroda High School, Baroda. (2) Mr. Virchand M. Patel, L. S. High School, Sidhpur. (3) P. N. Pathak, H. D. High School, Sholapur. (4) P. M. Pandit, H. D. High School, Sholapur. (5) Mr. K. K. Joshi, G. T. High School, Bombay. (6) Mr. Chintaman Mahadeo Deshpande, the David High School, Wai. (7) Mr. Balshankar Bagaitkar N. M. V. High School, Poona. (8) G. J. Patel, Navchetan High School, Ahmedabad. (9) Mr. Lucindo A. C. Dinez, St. Terrace's High School, Bombay. (10) Anant Dattatray Padhye, K. E. S. Industrial High School, Alibag.

The respective recepients of Prizes are required to communicate with the Honorary Secretaries, Bombay Humanitarian League, 149, Shroff Bazar, Bombay 2 for their awards.

Recognition Of Attempts For Life Saving

KENDAL HUMANITY MEDALS

The Secretary, the Bombay Humanitarian League writes:—

The Bombay Humanitarian League invite applications from those who made successful efforts at saving human lives from accidents under hazardous circumstances in any part of India during the period from 1st August 1938 to 31st July 1939 for awards of Kendal Humanity Medals. The applications should be accompanied by details of attempts, statements of victims and eye-witnesses with recommendations from the local officers or the any recognised public Institutions and should reach the Bombay Humanitarian League, 149, Shroff Bazar, Bombay, 2 on or before 31st July, 1939.

'GITA GOVINDA' BROADCASTED

Sanskrit Classic Of Jayadeo At Madras Radio Station

On Sunday night (June 18) was for the first time one of the greatest Sanskrit classics was broadcasted from the Madras Studios of All-India Radio. Jayadeva poured out the enthusiasm of his heart and his love for Lord Krishna in poems that have been immortalised in the land of letters. It was first sung in Medieval Bengal towards the end of the 12th century A. D., and its hold on the heart of India ever since has been remarkable. Jayadeva's "Gita Govinda" is the greatest collection of songs in Sanskrit regarding Krishna's love, and though several attempts by other poets have been made in this direction it still remains unsurpassed whether in beauty of language, charm of diction or intensity of feeling.

The author, Jayadeva, born at Kendubilva in Bengal, was not only a poet but also a genuine musician, and in his art the power of poetry is blended powerfully with the charm of music. He creates a world of magic beauty and makes his characters live in the glowing light of sublimated love. He has taken the well-known characters, Radha and Krishna, and humanises their emotions and achieves some of the greatest love-lyrics ever written in Sanskrit. In dealing with the love-story of Krishna and Radha, the two who share the laughter and the joy of the idyllic life in Brindavan and who sport on the banks of the murmuring Jumna the poet has touched the whole gamut of emotions which only a lover may know or feel. Jayadeva has built his story around the separation of Radha from Krishna (who is with the gopis of Brindavan) and the reconciliation of the lovers through the medium of a sympathetic and resourceful Sakhi.

Not much is known of the life of the poet except that he was the son of Sri Bhojadeva and Radha Devi and that he lived in Kenduvilva in Bengal. His wife was named Padmavati and she was an expert in the art of Dancing. It is believed that he was one of the poets patronised by Lakshmana Sena, ruler of Bengal during the latter half of the 12th century. The "Gita Govinda" attained immense popularity and was quoted in the works of great Rhetoricians like Sri Viswanatha Kaviraja the author of "Sahitya Darpana" and others.

The most widely known commentary on the "Gita Govinda" is by Rana Kumba of Mewar, who ruled in Rajputana during the early part of the 15th century. The "Gita Govinda" is not only a great Kavya but from the musical point of view is an unrivalled collection of glorious compositions. The "raga" or the "tala" for each verse and each "prabandha" is carefully laid down. The "raga" and the "laya" are set with remarkable skill for the expression of the sentiment, and the drama throbs with the living pulse of poetry and music.

The first opera 'Nandanar' produced in Madras in Tamil was a great success. No pains have been spared to make a success of the production "Gita Govinda" on the 18th. The production is outstanding from more than one point. For the first time three distinguished musicians, viz., Srimati Lalitangi, Srimati D. K. Pattammal and Mr. G. N. Balasubramaniam are appearing in the same production at the same time. The singing and the instrumentation have been very carefully devised to bring out the beauty of the poem and at the same time preserve the movement and action of the Drama. Arrangements have been made to preserve the classic background of the original canvas and though the "Kavya" was intended by the poet to be enacted to an audience it has been specially prepared for transmission through sound.

NEW HIGH SCHOOL AT DADAR

Mr. Mavlankar On Aims Of Education

The opening ceremony of the North Parel Education Society's English School was performed at Rana Mahal, Vincent Road, Dadar on Sunday evening when Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavalankar presided.

On behalf of the Secretary, the Head-Master and members of the staff Mr. B. G. Paralkar accorded a hearty welcome to the guest the Hon'ble Mr. G. V. Mavalankar and in the course of his address explained how the Society was started in the locality. He said "In 'G' Ward there are many institutions and in 'F' Ward also there are three or four, but all of these are not at all sufficient to the increasing demands, and the result is, many seeking entry to secondary schools, are refused admission for want of space. The development chawls of Naigaum and daily increasing new buildings in this locality naturally require an educational institution and this is the main reason why Messrs. Joglekar and Godbole with their friends have come forward with the idea of starting this Society. The beginning he said is most satisfactory as about 100 students have already enlisted their names and the school has started work in right earnest actually since the 9th instant."

The Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar in the course of his speech explained that education must make for culture and develop the character who were educated. He also pleaded for the Indian languages being made the media of instruction in all subjects. He wished success and prosperity to the institution in his concluding remark.

B. N. Bhagwat offered a hearty vote of thanks to the President and then garlanded. K. N. Joglekar the Head-Master of the Institution next took round all the friends and guests present and served them with refreshments. The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Messrs. R. Tawde, N. P. A. Smith, G. C. Thatte, A. S. Menezes, R. B. Bhadaker of Poona and others sent their best wishes to the institution.

TRAMCAR DERAILMENT

An accident to a B.E.S.T. tramcar at Parel on Sunday evening, resulted in the car being derailed while negotiating a junction point. The car slipped out of the track and got on to the road. Traffic was blocked for a long time until the tramcar was put back on the lines.

CZECH FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

Jawaharlal Attends Exhibition Of 'Janosik'

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated "Janosik", a screen epic of Czechoslovakia, at the West End Cinema, on Sunday morning.

The picture has been released in India by the China Aid Progressive Film Committee. It depicts vividly the moving episode of a peasant's son who heroically fought against oppression and became a national hero for the whole of Czechoslovakia. Janosik is the name of the hero. He witnesses his country in the grip of alien tyranny, which takes toll of many lives including his father's. He becomes an eternal rebel and flies in the mountains. He rallies round him a band of courageous peasants and offers stubborn resistence to injustice and serfdom. Ultimately he is caught and is sentenced to death. Nobly he embraces death for the freedom of his country.

Another film showed the grim determination with which the Chinese peasants are resisting the feloneous onslaught directed by truculent Japan on the liberty of the Chinese nation.

On behalf of the China Aid and Progressive Films Committee, Mr. S. A. Brelvi thanked the Consul for Czechoslovakia for giving the film to the Committee free of cost. He also announced that the Committee proposed, if public response was forthcoming, to organize a Film Society whose object would be to secure to exhibit films which dealt with progressive forces that were at work in all fields of human activity in India and outside.

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, in the course of his speech at the end of the show, observed that on the screen was flashed a stirring episode that happened in the 18th century, the story of a band of brave men challenging oppression and ultimately paying a price for their courage of conviction. In the history of every country, one came across such an episode of heroic challenge to oppression and tyranny.

At present even, he continued, many countries found themselves in the grip of alien oppression and fascism was extending its sway everywhere.

Recently science had made tremendous advance, but unfortunately its gifts were being used against progress and civilisation.

The world was confronted with many complicated problems. He had no doubt that ultimately the forces of freedom would triumph. However, to achieve success, one must understand the problem that faced oneself.

He thought that the most important thing at present was unity, forces of freedom should unite against forces of oppression.

Proceeds from the show will go to the Congress China Ambulance Fund and for the Czechoslovakia cause.

The picture "Janosik" will be shown in other cities of India and the proceeds will be sent to the Indian Medical Unit in China. Those who wish to make arrangements for the screening may write to the Secretary, China Aid and Progressive Films Committee, Sokina Mansion, Carmichael Road, Bombay.

A. I. C. C. SESSION

Personnel Of Committees

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:

At an informal meeting of the members of the B.P.C.C. and other prominent Congress workers, held on Sunday evening at the Congress House, the following Committees have been appointed to look after the various activities in connection with the ensuing meeting of the All-India Congress Committee:

Sjt. Nagindas T. Master, Sjt. Bhawanji A. Khimji, Sjt. Gunvantlal V. Kapadia, Sjt. Umadutt Nemani, Sjt. Motichand G. Kapadia, Sjt. R. B. Raut, Sjt. Deoji Ratansey, Sjt. Madhavrao V. Godbole, Sjt. Manekbai Vakharia, Sjt. Hiralal Dave, Sjt. Vasantram Jamietram.

Sjt. Nagindas T. Master, Sjt. S. A. Brelvi, Sjt. Soondardas Morarji, Smt. Shantabai Vengasarkar, Smt. Kantaben Khandwala, Sjt. M. R. Masani, Sjt. D. S. Babrekar, Sjt. Manilal J. Sheth, Sjt. K. K. Shah, Sjt. V. M. Nagvekar, Dr. V. B. Korgaokar, Sjt. K. A. Subramanian, Sjt. Salebhoy Abdul Kader, Sjt. Kashiprasad Singh, Sjt. Khimji Madan Bhujpuria, Sjt. Thammsingh, Sjt. D. C. Modi.

Sjt. B. N. Maheshwari, Sjt. Nanubhai V. Desai, Sjt. D. S. Babrekar, Sjt. K. N. Deshpande, Sjt. Vinayekrao A. Karapurkar.

PANDAL AND REFRESHMENT COMMITTEE:

Sjt. G. N. Desai, Sjt. S. L. Silam, Sjt. I. S. Patel, Sjt. Bimal Sharma, Sjt. Ambaram Talakchand, Sjt. Y. K. Parulekar, Sjt. Jinabhai P. Joshi, Sjt. Shivlal Patwa, Sjt. Kantappa Rai, Sjt. Patil Narayan Kajle, Sjt. Manibhai G. Desai.

Sjt. R. K. Achrekar, Sjt. Nagesh Achut Shenoi, Sjt. Shanti Master, Sjt. R. M. Desai, Sjt. Bhaskarrao Godbole.

TICKETS COMMITTEE:

Sjt. Ratansy Chamsey and Sjt. Jethabhai Bhimji.

A. I. C. C. AND VISITORS' TICKETS

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:—

"Admission passes for press representatives to the A. I. C. C. meeting pandal are now ready, and can be had on application from the office of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Congress House, Bombay No. 4.

The representatives of mofussil papers shou'd also receive their passes in Bombay on presentation of the credentials.

The visitors' tickets of various denominations from Rs. 3 to Rs. 100 for the whole session are sold at the Congress House throughout the day.

Road Patrols At Thana

The W. I. A. A. Road Patrols on week-end duty at Thana during the moonsoon will be found at the Thana Travellers' Bar.

It will be recalled that this special W. I. A. A. service operates from 3-0 to 7-0 p.m., on Saturdays and from 8-0 a.m., to 8-0 p.m., on Sundays.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1939

PLANNING COMMITTEE

The National Planning Committee, which met in Bombay daily during the last fornight, concluded its session on Saturday and will meet again only towards the end of the year. Meanwhile a number of sub-committees appointed by it will be intensely active either in Bombay or elsewhere throughout the intervening period. The Committee has now evidently discovered that its task is infinitely vaster than was imagined by the Industries Ministers' Conference which appointed it with instructions to report within four months from the first meeting of the Committee. When the Committee met for the first time in December last it could not do anything more than issue an elaborate questionnaire. The replies to it were slower in coming and perhaps far more comprehensive than was at first anticipated. The result is that the Committee has had to appoint now about thirty sub-committees to deal with the replies and the various fresh issues suggested by them. And to explain to the general public the present position of the Committee, it is said, will soon publish a booklet describing the progress so far made and the scope of the various sub-committees.

Laying Down Basic Features

It is easy to be over-critical about the Committee and point out that it has shown no tangible results. But considering the vastness of its task, its limited resources, the absence of due support from the Government of India and the multiplicity of interests to be reconciled, one wonders if any other body, similarly circumstanced, could have done more preliminary work than the present Committee has achieved. It is creditable that it has secured the sympathy and support of almost all Provincial Governments and several important States. As for tangible results they cannot be shown when the Committee is in the midst of its work. Moreover, one should not expect the impossible from the Committee. No Committee like the one in question can prepare at this stage a complete and cut and dried plan of national industrial development to be put into execution immediately or in the near future. All that the Committee can be reasonably expected to do is to draw up a rough outline scheme which can be most beneficially carried out by the country when it has the freedom and power to do so and which even now will be helpful by placing before industrialists and the public the ideal which they should strive from now to reach. In other words the Committee will attempt to lay down the basic features of planned economy most suitable to India and get the reports of its various sub-committees to be in harmony with those features.

Cottage Industries

As we have suggested above and as is also quite obvious, the plan for India must be suited to the peculiar needs and conditions of India. Else the plan, however imposing otherwise, is foredoomed to failure. First and foremost agriculture, which is by far the largest industry in the country should receive the greatest attention of the Committee. And as the agricultural implements in actual use are not good enough to yield good results and as, on the other hand, the poverty of the ryot and the smallness of the average holding forbid the use of expensive machinery by individual ryots some suitable form co-operative farming, as suggested by Dr. Syed Mahmud, the Bihar Minister for Development, may well be devised by the Committee, to be adopted wherever possible even now. Secondly as the millions now living on agriculture cannot find sufficient subsistence from it now and for several years to come and as comparatively only a very small percentage of these can be absorbed by urban organised industries, subsidiary rural industries are essential both to make agriculture paying and to relieve rural unemployment. It is in the fitness of things, therefore, that the various problems of Agriculture have been assigned by the Committee to as many as eight sub-committees and that a separate sub-committee has been entrusted with the subject of cottage industries. We trust the various sub-committees will submit their reports early enough to enable the general Committee to present its consolidated report to the Congress Working Committee before the next Congress Session.

Craven Hesitation

The Japanese blockade of Tientsin is growing, as the days pass, in intensity and ruthlessness. And now the Japanese are openly out to starve the population. The spirit of the beleagured is, however, reported to be unbroken. Indeed, as a Tientsin message reported, "the fourth day of Japan's blockade of British and French Concessions closed with British businessmen settled down in a determined mood." This is admirable. But it calls for a response from the British Government. As we said the other day, Japan's is a double challenge to Britain, national and international. The national aspect of it does not need any comment. Britain's responsibility is so obvious, thanks to Japan's activities. But Britain's responsibility in the international aspect of the challenge is also plain. It has been emphasized beyond doubt by outspoken comments in both Italy and Germany. The Japanese move is openly proclaimed as an Axis reply to the policy of "encircling" the aggressors. And this announcement is accompanied by strategical moves in Europe. Large scale naval manoeuvres are being held by Italy off Spain, while Germany is manoeuvring on land at the French and Polish frontiers and on sea in Skagerrak which joins the Baltic and the North Seas.

All this demands determined and effective reprisals, even at the risk of a conflagration; for the alternative is not only surrender to Japan but the collapse of the whole peace front and a triumph of the Axis over Europe and Asia. The British Government, however, are still tentatively considering feeble measures. Why should they hesitate to strike back unless, of course, they yet wish to "appease" Japan at any cost? Do they fear a split between Britain and America? Japan, as the Chinese suggest, does certainly hope for such a consummation. But it is inconceivable in spite of Mr. Cordell Hull's vagueness and America's bitter experience of British betrayal in the matter of Manchukuo. If there was any sense in the recent concentration of the U. S. A. navy in the Pacific—openly suggested as a strategical division of forces between Britain and America—that country must support Britain and support her effectively. Secondly, American statesmen are not blind to the fact that the issues now involved in the Tientsin blockade ultimately affect—and perhaps more considerably—their own country too. But, of course, the initiative for action rests with Britain because Japan has chosen to attack her in the first instance.

King, President and People

By H. N. BRAILSFORD

WHO SAYS THAT MONARCHY IS THE APEX OF AN UNEQUAL CLASS STRUCTURE

AFTER a century and a half George VI has visited the continent that George III lost. With a happy touch of imagination rare on these ceremonial occasions, he has sailed down the Potomac River, whose waters once bore between tranquil woods the British frigates that burned and plundered the young republic's capital.

This gracious act he completed by a visit to Mount Vernon, where that noble rebel, George Washington, grew to the stature that still overshadows the American nation.

It is pleasant to read of the welcome the King received. Whatever it may have meant in political terms, it was assuredly warm-hearted and sincere.

There is on this earth, if I may speak from the experience of a wandering life, no kinder or more hospitable people than this American nation. It meant to honour its guests, partly because he is a stranger on its soil, but also because he is the symbol of common traditions and a common culture.

Wave after wave of cruelty and persecution, some of it political, some of it economic, have filled this continent with millions who have behind them an emotional background that is not ours

The Jewish refugees who form nearly half the population of New York; the sons of impoverished Balkan peasants who sweat for the despotic Steel Trust before the furnaces of Pittsburgh; the negroes whose enslavement built the fortunes of English merchant-princes—these have no share in the heritage that the founders brought from our island.

Nor are the Americans of the purest English stock the most influential. The peasants and share-croppers of the Southern hills still preserve the dances and ballads their fathers brought from Elizabethan England. But sunk in a poverty deeper even than that of the negroes who till the soil beside them, they are not a dominant force in this society of many origins.

Books more than blood, the pulpit rather than memory, but chiefly the political tradition that dates from our own civil struggles—here are the English foundation on which Americans are erecting an original civilization of their own.

My "Disloyalty"

It may seem a paradox that these republicans should take an amusingly exaggerated interest in monarchy. It is for all of them, its critics as well as its toadies, a matter of the gravest concern.

This I discovered during one of my earlier visits, in Syracuse, after a lecture in its University, the reporters of the two local daily papers interviewed me. They plied me, until I was weary, with questions about the private life of the Duke of Windsor, then Prince of Wales.

At length, with some irritation, I cut them short with a "Can't we talk about something more important?" Next morning, the more serious of these newspapers devoted its leading article to a stinging attack upon me for my disloyalty.

Never, not even from King-street or from Transport House, have I endured a broadside so annihilating.

It is, perhaps, because Americans revolted against the personal rule of George III, that even to-day they overestimate the significance of monarchy. The popular history they imbibe at school is no more scientific than the text-books on which our minds were starved.

The obstinacy of that King was as deplorable as his intelligence was limited; but the real power behind him was that of the merchant class which could think of colonies only as fields for the exercise of its monopoly in exploitation.

That class it was and not a stupid monarch, who drove the colonists to revolt.

Kings, because of this picturesque mistake, bulk in the imagination of Americans as something by turns sinister and alluring, dangerous but romantic, and always important

None of these adjectives fits their present guest, but private enterprise will, with lavish outlay on publicity, make good any deficiency there may be.

Power Of Throne

On such occasions monarchy has its manifest uses. The King walks abroad as a living flag.

It is with an effort, as one reads about his escort of planes and tanks that one recalls the origins of this institution, when every King was a mangod, who bestowed fertility on his folk and their flocks and must periodically be sacrificed that his split blood might renew the life of the fields.

There are daring students of history who maintain, plausibly enough, that the last divine victim who wore a crown in this island was William Rufus, slain in the New Forest to satisfy the law of the ancient witch-religion.

Something of superstition clings faintly still about this primitive institution, even to-day. If rationalists assailed it first of all for that cause, we have our more cogent reasons for questioning its obscure powers.

It is on its social side the most formidable buttress of our class society. The more innocuous it is in the political sense, the more popular it becomes, because the wireless and the daily Press have built for it a glass palace, the subtler and more dangerous does its influence become.

It is before all else the apex of an unequal class structure. It stands, to quote a memorable phrase from Queen Victoria's letters, for "the due super-position of classes."

That the humblest cottager may in some sense share its glories through his wireless, the news film and the daily picture page only serves to make him acquiesce the more readily in his own unequal station. Any rapid progress towards a classless society is unthinkable in this atmosphere, which has grown not less, but more, pervasive in recent years.

It is incompatible with civilian self-respect. It is part of the shoddy romanticism that induces the average worker to tolerate the station that society assigns to him beneath the throne and below the salt.

If wealth and the oppressive power of ownership had to stand alone without these gaudy trappings and the dim halo of superstition, their reign would be the shorter. This one may say without a trace of personal criticism. The more harmless and the more amiable the person of the monarch, the more perilous is the institution.

"Father Of People"

All this is in the mind of the more sober American citizen, when the blare of publicity leaves him a moment for reflection. It is doubtless among ourselves an old-fashioned and unpopular line of thought.

One consideration has lately tended in my own mind to qualify it somewhat. There is for the monarchy, as there is for monotheism, a psychological explanation. The King is "the father of his people," and this part he can somewhat fill, even when he has a youthful personality.

Far away and imperfectly known, he is all that the parent seemed to be to the very young child, and ceased to be when that child grew critical. As the substitute for this dream-father, he links us all in a kind of national brotherhood.

The process of idealisation belongs to the common emotional pattern of mankind. Religion uses it, and so does, the national State, when, as with us, the bourgeois

(Continued on page 12, col. 7)

Recent Books

(By Our Special Correspondent)

This month has brought out a number of books from India which are worth noticing. The much looked-forward-to biography of Dadabhai Naoroji by R. P. Masani has just come to hand. It has not been possible to wade through a work of this kind, which goes into 500 pages of average type, in a day, but the impression one gets from scanning the pages is that it is a balanced work, full of national, but that it has come out some fifteen years too late. That is the pity with most works of this kind. They come out when the public at large have lost interest in the subject.

* * * *

This is a scholarly but heavy biography. More in a line with H. P. Mody's "Pherozeshah Mehta" than Lytton Strachey's "Queen Victoria" or the works of Emil Ludwig. It will naturally be the standard work of reference on the subject. But one must go more deeply into it to be able to review it accurately. It is one of those books one ought to read not for amusement or entertainment but solely as a duty to oneself. Dadabhai Naoroji marks a landmark in our history, with which one ought to be familiar.

* * *

In comparison to this solid contribution, one picks up with much regret Mr. Ranjee Shahani's "Indian Pilgrimage", which to my surprise is a Book Society recommendation. I would not call this work worthy of that distinction. Aiming at giving an unbiassed account of India, Mr. Shahani has written a book which will do him little good in his own country. Admitting that India has its faults, he might have been a little more respectful to those, who mean something in this country. He has a chapter on Nehru which I consider most regrettable and perhaps not quite in the best of taste. I think impertinence is a smart quality in some writers, but not in all. Mr. Shahani has too obviously striven to be effective. Also it is one thing to be outspoken, quite another to be discourteous. And one gets the impression, reading Mr. Shahani's book, that

(Continued on page 7, col. 3)

Frankly Speaking . . .

Nazis Explain!

Why have the Nazis suddenly felt it necessary "to put right grossly false insinuations" as regards their conception of *Lebensraum*, that is "living room"? Their Foreign Office organ is at pains to define it not as a "political sphere" but "that sphere to which Germany must have permanent access in order that free development and maintenance of the population remains undisturbed." The Germans themselves know that their assurances given deliberately for the purpose of dishonestly breaking them now mean nothing. And even as an assurance this definition is worse than meaningless because there is no difference between a "political sphere" as represented by Austria and a sphere of "permanent access" as represented, say, by Bohemia and Moravia. Why then is "lebensraum" being explained? Is it that they are offering this verbal quibble to Britain as a basis for Colonial negotiations in the hope that pressed by Japan and by Axis manoeuvres, military and naval, she will agree to a deal?

Goebbels In Danzig

Danzig is in for more trouble. Doctor Goebbels is in the midst of the Danzig Nazis to hearten, inspire and even instigate them. And it is not unlikely that they rise up to his instigation in the right Nazi way and let a minor if not major hell loose. In his speech on the radio, the German fire-eater violently attacked Britain in respect of her guarantee to Poland and declared that he had come to confirm "the Fuehrer's firm resolution" that "it was out of the question that the Fuehrer should give way to blackmail." While this is an announcement of further and more serious trouble in the future, it is welcome also in one sense. It shows where Germany stands *vis-a-vis* Britain in spite of Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax.

"Vande Mataram" In Schools

The Bombay Government have acted wisely in instructing all local bodies not to make the "Vande Mataram" song compulsory in the schools under their control if there is any difference of opinion in the matter. If in any case the objection is frivolous it is more likely to be withdrawn when it is respected, as if it were conscientious, than when it is over-ruled by a majority. Where, however, the students unanimously demand the recitation of the song, Government rightly suggest, no objection should be taken. It is, of course, understood that where the song is sung or proposed to be sung its meaning should first be clearly explained to the students. It is also desirable that in addition to or in lieu of this, simpler national songs in local languages or in Hindustani should be recited either regularly or on special occasions.

Misdirected Appeal

The millowners of Ahmedabad who led a deputation to Sardar Vallabhbhai the other day pleaded that the textile industry was passing through a severe depression and that the Bombay Government's Property Tax and Sales Tax would hit hard not only the textile workers but also everyone connected with the cotton industry, from the cotton grower to the consumer. But, as the Sardar pointed out, the depression is more persistent in India than elsewhere because of the extreme poverty of the Indian masses and their small purchasing power. The taxes in question are meant to finance prohibition and rural uplift which, by increasing the people's purchasing power, will soon enough contribute towards banishing the depression. Meanwhile it is but fair that only those who can should bear the burden of the new taxes. If more equitable taxes are suggested by the millowners, the Congress Government will be but too willing to consider them. In so far as the millowners need immediate relief, they should, as others in demanding it from the Government of India in the shape of fairer tariff proposals, reduction of military expenditure and such other measures.

Tasks For Volunteers

Too many volunteers seem to think that uniforms, drills and parades are the essentials of their work. Sardar Vallabhbhai, therefore, rightly reminded the Congress volunteers of Ahmedabad that a spirit of service and a sense of discipline were the true essentials. All volunteers will do well to bear this ever in mind, including even those who have never learnt drill and do not wear special uniforms. An excellent suggestion made by the Sardar to the volunteers in this sense is that they might help the Congress Government in all possible ways, particularly because these Governments have undertaken enormous tasks but have not the funds to engage the requisite number of paid men. Congress volunteers will be particularly helpful in helping the prohibition campaign and student volunteers cannot do better than spread literacy in their neighbourhood.

WITHOUT COMMENT

"Red Shirts, Khaksars, Muslim Leaguers, Hindu Mahasabhites and Socialists, all joined to accord Mr. Bose a very enthusiastic reception on his first visit to the Frontier."
—Peshawar Message.

* * * *

"So far" says Subhas Babu, "as I can judge there is no possibility of the Congress going back" on its declared policy as regards Federation.

Which, as you can all see for yourselves, clearly justifies the urgency of consolidating a Forward Bloc to prevent the Congress from going back on its declared policy.

* * * *

As regards the Indian States' People's struggle, it has, in Subhas Babu's opinion, to be incorporated in the Congress movement.

Good, very good. But—er—what about Indian Labour's struggle?

* * * *

In his talks with a Mysore State Congress deputation, Mahatma Gandhi is reported to have explained his point of view and asked them "to obtain the settings from Jawaharlal and the details from Vallabhbhai."

And prompt criticisms automatically from Srijut—yes, you are right.

* * * *

"There is" according to Lord Dufferin ,"a growing anxiety in England in regard to whether we are on the wrong lines or whether we are fulfilling the doctrine of trusteeship", in the Colonies.

Hark the ghoul is challenging "our trusteeship" plus 5 per cent".

* * * *

German Victory In Senior T. T. Headline.

It would be all right if they contented themselves with the Senior T. T.

But what is troublesome is that they are murderously desirous of achieving a serious T.N.T. victory.

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It is now authoritatively established that the whole world has been lying as regards the definition of the Nazi ideal of "Lebensraum" (Living room).

According to the German Foreign Office "it does not mean a political sphere to which Germany must have permanent access....."

It doesn't mean annexation. It only means—well, Bohemia, Moravia, Slovakia, Ruthenia, etc.

* * * *

Goebbels has gone to Danzig to confirm to the local Nazis the firm resolution of the Fuhrer not to submit to British blackmail.

Our heart goes out to the British blackmailers, Mr. Neville Chamberlain and Viscount Halifax.

* * * *

Mr. Butler has declined the invitation of M.P.'s to recite the numerous assurances of non-intervention in Spain which had been given by Italy and Germany.

We sympathise with Mr. Butler. They are too numerous.

* * * *

"Unless," declares a Reich Colonial League leader, "you give us our colonies back and unless you give the German people the living space they need, there will be no peace on earth".

In fact peace on earth can be ensured only by putting the Nazis in the living space they so urgently deserve.

* * * *

She: "Here's your ring back—I love another."

He: "What's his name and address?"

She: "Oh, you're going to kill him!"

He: "No sell him the ring."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Be good and you'll be happy—maybe

Some people save a lot of money by not buying soap.

There's always a slip between the sidewalk and the ship.

When a man argues with his wife about all he has to do is to listen.

Any man who refuses to argue with a woman possesses Solomon's brand of wisdom.

The wise man who is looking for a job never gives his next-door neighbour as reference.

Hitler Won't Submit To Br. Blackmail

NAZI LOUD-SPEAKER AT DANZIG

Charges England Of Giving Blank Cheque To Poland

DANZIG, June 18.

DR. Goebbels arrived this evening and drove through a lane of cheering Nazis and he later attended a gala performance in his honour.

CHARGE AGAINST BRITAIN

Speaking on the radio, Dr. Goebbels said that Britain had written out a blank cheque to Warsaw to revive the policy of 1914.

FUEHRER WON'T SUBMIT

It was out of the question that the Fuehrer should give way to blackmail and, therefore, they could look assuredly into the future.

Dr. Goebbels added that he had come to confirm to them the Fuehrer's firm resolution.—Reuter.

HOW NAZIS MULTIPLY

More Mouths To Feed With Expansion Of Germany

BERLIN, June 18

Provisional results of German Census held on May 17 reveal that the population of Greater Germany, including former Austria, is now about 79,600,000 and the total, including Memel and Protectorates of Bohemia and Moravia is 86,600,000.

The figure for Greater Germany shows an increase of 3,200,000 in just six years, principally due to excess of births over deaths.—Reuter

"DANZIG'S OPTION"

Goebbels' Propaganda To Include 'Free City' Into Reich!

BERLIN, June 18.

The cheers which arose every time Dr. Goebbels alluded to Danzig's desire for union with the Reich and the Reich's loyalty to the Free City when he addressed Danzig citizens over the week-end, are greeted here as "Danzig's option for the Reich". Dr. Goebbels is generally referred to as an Emissary of the Fuehrer.

The "Voelkischer Beobachter" proclaims "to-day Danzig knows that it is not alone. That is the historic meaning of June 17th, 1939."—Reuter.

Nazi-Fascist Admirals Meet

Plans For Naval Co-operation In Emergency

BERLIN, June 17.

It is officially announced that Grand Admiral Raeder will meet Sgr. Cavagnari, Chief of the Italian Ministry of Marine at Friedrichshafen, on June 20, to discuss new problems of co-operation between German and Italian Navies.

It is understood both the Admirals will discuss, not only technical problems, but also plans for close co-operation of the two navies in case of an emergency. —Reuter.

MANDATES COMMISSION

Will Examine Syria And Lebanon Reports On Friday

GENEVA, June 17.

The Permanent Mandates Commission has virtually finished the examination of the White Paper on Palestine.

Two meetings were held to-day at which Mr. Malcolm MacDonald was questioned at length on the sections of the report dealing with immigration, land and constitutional proposals.

When the meeting ended at 8 p.m. Mr. MacDonald announced that he was planning to fly to Paris to-morrow or Monday to lunch with M. Mandel, the French Colonial Minister, but would return to Geneva on Monday night or Tuesday to appear before the Commission again, if necessary.

June 23 will be devoted to the examination of the reports on Syria and Lebanon after which the Commission will begin considering the various memoranda and petitions submitted by the Jewish and Arab organisations.

So much time has been occupied by the Palestine White Paper that the Commission has decided to postpone the examination of the report on the Mandate for Tanganyika until the Autumn session. The Commission hopes to finish its work by June 28.—Reuter.

MAURETANIA'S' MAIDEN VOYAGE

New York Reception On Friday

LONDON, June 17

Thousands of dock workers cheered and the escorting tugs and scores of other craft sounded their sirens, when the new "Mauretania" cleared the dock into the river at Liverpool in preparation for her maiden voyage to New York this evening On the bridge stood greyhaired Capt. A. T. Brown, who took old "Mauretania" to be broken up. Besides the commander many other officers and men have served in the old "Mauretania".

There will be a civic reception at New York where the ship docks on Friday. Throughout the night lorries had discharged stores and equipment, one of the last consignments being thousands of pieces of new crockery for use at a special New York banquet when the "Mauretania arrives. —Reuter

CAUSE OF DEFEAT?

Why English Runner Lost Mile Race In America

PRINCETON (New Jersey), June 17.

A special mile invitation race was won by Fenske. Cunningham was second, San Romani third and Rideout fourth. All belonged to the United States. Wooderson (Great Britain) was fifth and last. The winner's time was four minutes eleven seconds.

In the draw San Romani had the pole, then came Cunningham, Wooderson, Fenske and Rideout. Wooderson led from the start and Cunningham was second. Fenske almost passed Wooderson at the halfway stage and Cunningham was third. At three-quarter mile Wooderson was still leading by six inches from Fenske, who had a terrific burst at the last bend. Wooderson slowed down and almost collapsed. It was declared that he was fouled by Rideout by cutting in. Rideout apologised.

The race was won by twelve feet. Ten feet separated the second and third. There was a distance of nine feet between the third and fourth while the fifth man was one foot behind.

CAUSE OF DEFEAT?

Wooderson said that he had no intention of protesting although he attributed his defeat to the fact that he was knocked out by Rideout two hundred yards from the finish. One official told Reuter that Ridout ought to have been disqualified.

Wooderson's trainer, Mr. Albert Hill, said that they were disgusted and were never coming to America again. Wooderson's brother, Stanley, said that Fenske told him that he would not have won but for the incident.—Reuter.

SOLICITUDE FOR COLONIES

Portuguese President On Visit To African Possessions

LISBON, June 17

President Carmona has sailed on a tour of Portugal's African Colonies and will visit the Union of South Africa at the special invitation of the King

The tour is regarded here as an indirect but decided reply to any who might have speculated on the possibility of including Portugal's Colonies in the redistribution of "vital spaces".—Reuter

ANGLO-SOVIET TALKS

To Be Resumed To-day

MOSCOW June 17

Franco-British talks with M. Molotov is expected to be resumed on Monday.

Mr. Strang and French and British Ambassadors conferred together this morning but it is unlikely they will meet M. Molotov again during the week-end.—Reuter.

Hitler's Condolence For "Phenix"

BERLIN, June 18.

Herr Hitler has telegraphed to M. Lebrun expressing his condolences and those of the German people on the loss of the submarine "Phenix."—Reuter.

'EGYPT' SALVAGE FINDS

LONDON, June 17.

Lloyds understands from the Salitage Association that 750 ounces in bar gold, about 550 sovereigns and four ingots of silver were recovered yesterday by the Italian salvage vessel "Artiglio" from the sunken P. and O. liner "Egypt".—Reuter.

RECENT BOOKS

(Continued from Page 6.)

he is obsessed by his own importance to the exclusion of everyone else.

* * * *

I am also surprised at some of the conversation he reports. The Judicial Commissioner of Sind, Mr. Davis, is reported to have said to Mr. Shahani: "I am handicapped by the fact that my colleagues on the bench, some of whom were already there when I came, are not all that one should desire them to be. One among them is not bad, but he is feeble. He is swayed by friendship. How can you prevent being influenced if you play bridge night after night with certain fellows?" Then follows a very grave allegation against another judge.

* * *

Well! What I want to know is —are the other judges on the Sind Bench going to remain quiet and do nothing about these alleged remarks of the Judicial Commissioner? And there is a lot more in this book, which I would like corroborated. I am only a little sorry that a man of Mr. Shahani's abilities should have written such a book.

* * * *

On the other hand Mulk Raj Anand's novel "The Village", which Cape's have brought out in a most handsome binding and dust cover is something that makes an Indian feel proud of this young, promising author. This is the sort of dignified prose which will get us somewhere. Keep it up, Mr. Anand.

* * * *

Of a different kind is the Government of India's publication. "Social Service in India". It is edited by Sir Edward Blunt, late of the I.C.S. This volume provides a complete picture of an extremely varied and complex range of social, agricultural, industrial, technical and professional problems. It reviews in turn the many races inhabiting the Indian continent; it describes the rural communities; it discusses, in their technical and administrative aspects, agriculture, public health, and the great diseases, education, industry and industrial labour, and co-operation. It outlines the system of local administration and describes the contributions made by public as well as private voluntary effort to the social welfare of India. If you are that way inclined, this is the book for you. But it's not a sort of book to read in bed, if aspirins have been your "only meal of the day".

TWO SHARE GOLF PRIZE MONEY

LONDON June. 17

In Penfold Golf, Cotton and Charles Whitcombe each with 18 points shared the first place for the prize money totalling £350. Gadd was third with 14; King 13; Adams and Padgham 12; Reginald Whitcombe 10; Perry and Lacey 9; Burton 8; Rees 5 and Allirs 4.

Final series results:—

Adams beat Alliss one hole. Padgham-Rees two and one; Gadd-King one hole; Lacey-Barton two and one. Charles-Whitcombe-Perry one hole; Cotton-Reginald Whitcombe three and one. —Reuter.

Gestapo Rules The Land

But Passive Resistence To Nazi Methods Tells

LONDON, June 17.

Commenting on the uneasiness that exists in Bohemia and Moravia, where latest reports state that all sporting events, except horse racing have now been forbidden until the end of the month "The Times" in a leading article says that enough news of unimpeachable authenticity reaches Western Europe to prove that the Protectorate authorities are uneasy and the population sullen, restless and discontented.

GESTAPO RULES.

After reviewing these well authenticated reports, it proceeds, "Gestapo rules the land. That was probably not the intention of German authorities to dominate a high spirited foreign population by Nazi methods. Much of the responsibility for the oppressive measures, which both answer and stimulate manifestations of stubborn nationalism rests with the Sudeten Germans, now supreme among the people, who were their masters during the 20 years that followed the war. Herr Frank the Sudeten State Secretary in the Czech Cabinet, has become a leading political personality of Bohemia and Moravia and many of his followers have personal scores to pay off.

One way or another Czechia is becoming an authoritarian state with the less desirable elements gaining decisive power. Gen. Gajda, a soldier of fortune and formerly a violent anti-German, now acquires prominence as the champion of autocratic methods and a friend of Germany.

CZECH METHOD

Czech people imbued with the love of liberty resist passively They have evolved a kind of Collective Passive Resistance against which even Gestapo rages in vain. They make pilgrimages to the places which have become holy to them, because they loved the special connexions with their days of freedom. They venerate with lofty tributes the heroes of their history from Hus to Masaryk. They keep ever in their hearts the memory and vision of the nation that has been free" —B. O. W.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY

In the match between Maharashtra Young Cricketers and the Parsi Gymkhana played on Sunday on the latter's ground the home team made 211 runs. Contractor making top score of 50. The visitors replied with 270 R. Gharat making the top score of 126, thus winning the match by 59 runs.

HINDU GYM. v. Y. M. CRICKETERS

Another interesting match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground, when in the Championship Shield League Match, the Hindu Gymkhana 'A' team measured strength with the Young Maharashtra Cricketers, when the Hindu Gym. won the match by 141 runs. The visitors made 90 runs, and the home team replied with 231, S. Patil knocking up 100.

BUTLER BEATS VON CRAMM

LONDON June 17

At Bristol in West of England Tennis Championship Final Donald Butler, English Davis Cup player, beat Von Cramm, who is making initial reappearance in Great Britain. 6-4, 6-3, 1-6, 5-7, 8-6.—Reuter.

French Tennis Semi-finals

PARIS, June 17.

In the semi-finals of the French Tennis Championships, Borotra and Brugnon beat P. Feret (France) and E. Gabory (Hungary) 4—6, 7—5, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3. McNeill and Charles Harris beat Tloczynski and Bawarowsky (Poland) 7—5, 8—6, 6—3.—Reuter.

LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

PARIS, June 18.

In French Lawn Tennis Championships in mixed doubles final, Mrs. Fabyan and Cooke beat Mme. Mathiew and Kukuljevic. 4/6. 6/1. 7/5.

In men's doubles final, McNeill and Harris beat Borotra and Brugnon. 4/6. 6/4. 6/0. 2/6. 10/8.—Reuter's Special.

"NIRA DOES NOT CONTAIN" ALCOHOL

J. C. Kumarappa Contradicts Press Reports

A. I. V. I. A.'S ATTEMPTS TO POPULARISE IMPROVED OIL PRESS

BOMBAY, Sunday.

With the energetic drive that the Congress Governments are making towards prohibition, it would be necessary to have an equally necessary drive as a complement to the campaign of prohibition. This drive should be in the direction of teaching toddy tappers to make "gur" (jaggery) and provide them with the centrifugal machinery to make sugar".

This was the suggestion made by Prof. J. C. Kumarappa, Secretary of the All-India Village Industries Association in the course of an interview with a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle." "If some step in this direction is not taken" observed Mr. Kumarappa, "we shall bring about a disorganisation in the rural economy of India and increase the present distress due to unemployment."

SUGAR-CANE INDUSTRY

Up to now, said Mr. Kumarappa, Governments had concentrated on the supply of sugar by encouraging the growing of sugar cane. Agricultural Colleges had carried on considerable amount of research to produce different strains of sugar cane as well as to deal with the various pests that destroyed this crop.

Sugar cane required fertile soil and much irrigation. When sugar mills were protected and started in India, Bihar changed from wheat crops to sugar cane. But there were other sources of obtaining sugar which were cheaper from the point of view of utilisation of natural resources of the country but which were not amenable to production on a large scale on factory basis.

A factory required a steady supply of raw materials at all seasons of the year. This condition as pre-eminently fulfilled by obtaining sugar from sugar cane. Canes could be cultivated to ripen according to the needs of the mill. But if sugar was to be obtained from palm juice, the necessary amount of juice could not be made available as and when the factory required it in sufficient quantities. In South India, this difficulty had been got over by an intermediary process of producing 'gur' in cottages and converting it into sugar in mills.

SUGAR FROM PALMS

"If all our sugar supplies can be obtained from palms" continued Mr. Kumarappa "thousands of acres of fertile land would be released for crops. The palm trees themselves require hardly any nurturing as they grow wild on waste land and hedges. This is a national resource which is now running to waste excepting that they have been tapped for toddy or used for nuts and fruits."

Prof. Kumarappa said that the All-India Village Industries Association had been conducting, for the past two or three years, researches in the production of sugar from palm juice. The Association was also trying to find other uses for fresh juice as healthful beverage.

NO ALCOHOL IN NIRA

"I was surprised to read statements in the press" said Mr. Kumarappa "that such fresh juice contained a small percentage of alcohol. This statement is not borne out by analysis of the juice carried at the Nutritional Research Institute carried out at Coonoor, South India, and other Government laboratories of the kind."

IMPROVED OIL PRESS

Mr. Kumarappa next referred to other researches which the All-India Village Industries Association was conducting. He said that at Maganwadi, the headquarters of the Association, an improved model of oil press had been evolved. The Maganwadi unit yielded nearly ten times the quantity of oil per day and its efficiency, judged by the increase in the percentage of oil obtained per change had gone up from 32 to 45 for gingely oil. In the case of linseed the output had gone up from 12 lbs. to 40 per day.

The improvement in the machinery, said Mr. Kumarappa, was not likely to be apparent to the casual onlooker. The Maganwady 'ghani' was made much in the same way as the usual country 'ghani' but the improvements consisted in the alteration in the relative proportions of the various component parts. The 'ghani' itself was made of margosa, tamarind or babul trunks. These were easily available in the villages and village carpenters could make them.

RAILWAY DIFFICULTIES

"Our main difficulty in popularising this lies in disseminating this knowledge" said Mr. Kumarappa. "We have published books giving full particulars in regard to construction. But it is difficult in a country like ours where the percentage of literacy is low to reach the literate artisan through the written word. To get over this last year, we got models made to scale with illustrations. But even this method has not proved a complete success. This year we have had requests for full sized ready made 'ghani'. Within the last few months, we have sent out about 26 of these, the cost of these being over a thousand rupees. But our difficulty here lies in the freights. The Railways have not up to now been run on the basis of developing village industries, the consequences being no special concessions are available for transporting village instruments. On these 26 'ghanies' sent so far, we had to pay Rs. 540 which is more than half the cost of the instrument itself. We hope when the economic conditions of the country are planned out, this question of railway rates for cottage industries will be taken into consideration.

PRESSURE ON LAND

"The Bombay Government" continued Prof. Kumarappa "has done and is attempting to do what little it can, under the resources available, to promote development of village and cottage industries. But even this is but a drop in the ocean when we consider the proportion of the people engaged in such occupations. It is an economic truism to say that there is a heavy pressure on land and the pressure can only be relieved by drawing off the excess population on to cottage and village industries. The other alternative suggested of putting these people to work in factories and mills is totally untenable as the proportion that can be so employed by large scale industry is extremely small and will make no appreciable difference in the decrease in pressure on land. It has often been suggested also that we should mechanise cottage industries.

GRID SCHEME

"Though this may be a practicable proposition at some future date, in the immediate present, there is no hope of attaining this ideal. The per capita income of a villager is computed at about Rs. 25 per annum. If this is so, how are we going to supply mechanical contrivances to the millions of villages within the financial capacity. We have to begin at the stage at which he stands to-day and when the country is studded with electric transformation stations under the Grid Scheme and when under such a system electric power is available at a low rate and when the purchasing power in the hands of the villager is sufficient to equip himself with electric motor, it will be time to consider the proposition.

PROBLEM OF DISTRIBUTION

"The problem" observed Mr. Kumarappa "is not one of production alone. The world today is suffering from the problem of over production. The problem before us is one of equitable distribution, financing and marketing. Unless all these problems are solved at the same time, it will be disastrous to have one-sided development."

MEHERALLY'S TOUR IN CUTCH

Awakening Among Kisans: Nakhtrana Bids Fair To Be Bardoli Of Cutch

(From Our Correspondent)

BHUJ (Cutch), June 18.

Sjt Yusuf Meherally, President, Cutchi Prajakiya Parishad, left this morning for Bombay, by train, reaching there on Monday evening in order to be present at the time of the Congress Working Committee meeting, and to attend the Congress Socialist Party and the A.I.C.C meetings.

In Bombay he will take the opportunity of meeting Mahatma Gandhi, in connection with his recent note in the "Harijan" about Cutch Satyagraha, and explain to him the local conditions, as also the fact that Mahatmaji was misled by the wrong information supplied by one who has posed as Cutch worker, which probably compelled Gandhiji to write that note, thereby "doing injustice to the workers of Cutch".

Sjt. Yusuf Meherally returned yesterday from his Nakhtrana and Lakhpat Taluka tour, after visiting nearly the 35 villages in the remotest part of Cutch. He travelled about 300 miles on roadless tracks. Tremendous welcome was accorded to him everywhere, and processions, big public meetings and conversation with local workers were the main items of the programme during the tour.

Kisan deputations from surrounding villages used to collect at central places to acquaint Sjt Meherally about their miserable conditions. So great was enthusiasm among the Kisans of Nakhtrana Taluka (who are mostly Kunbis) that when Satyagraha starts in this Taluka it will become the Bardoli of Cutch. In practically every village of Lakhpat Taluka, including Lakhpat Bunder, he saw heaps of ruins which clearly indicated that Cutch was most prosperous country in the not distant past, but now due to the freaks of nature and malaadministration of rulers, it had fallen on evil days so much so, that where 15,000 souls resided about 100 years ago, only 400 are now left to-day. Present tour gave Sjt. Meherally and his party a real idea about the plight of present day Cutchis and its misrule.

EDEN ON PEACE EFFORTS

Britain's Strength Is Determining Factor.

LONDON, June 17

"We have long since renounced force as an instrument of our national policy" declared Mr. Eden addressing a parade at Birmingham, at which the Premier's twenty-five-year-old son Mr. Frank Chamberlain was present as a second Lieutenant.

Recent years, added Mr. Eden, had shown us more and more clearly that there were some Governments to whom these methods made no appeal. To them force was the sole determining factor and neither promises nor the most solemn undertakings convinced them.

"Faced as we are with ruthlessness and lawlessness of the modern world the strength of Britain's national defence may be the determining factor in the preservation of peace."—Reuter

World Achievement.

The Hook Continental

Though aeroplanes and motor cars are doing much to reduce the number of passengers who travel by rail, there is still a need for the railways of the world. Every day improvements are being made, and the wonderful locomotives built during recent years show us that the slogan "It's quicker by rail" still has some truth in it.

A new boat-train, introduced a few months ago and called The Hook Continental, runs in conjunction with the sailings between Harwich and The Hook of Holland.

It consists of 11 coaches, having seats for 84 first-class passengers and 240 second-class passengers, besides two Pullman cars. Weighing about 480 tons, it covers 69 miles in 87 minutes. One of the greatest advantages of the new train lies in the ability of passengers to enjoy meals without leaving their carriages for special dining saloons. Two kitchen cars have been provided, and meals are served on tables in front of the seats. The coach bodies, built of teak, are mounted on steel under-frames of welded construction, while compound bolster bogies ensure that the riding shall be of a high standard. To ensure quietness the body, sides, and roof are insulated with asbestos blanket material. The windows are of double glass with an insulating space between.

The train has a system of ventilation by which filtered air, warmed and controlled thermostatically, is introduced at floor level, and is extracted through grilles in lighting fittings in the roof. Lighted by electricity throughout, electricity is also used for the cooking plant, which includes automatic refrigerators.

Foisting Of Federation Will Endanger World Peace

Let Britain Come To Understanding With India

Jawahar, A True Indian Patriot, Says Sankey

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, June 9.

We had a meeting this afternoon at the Caxton Hall to welcome Miss Agatha Harrison back from India. It was arranged by the Liaison Group of British Women's Societies which are co-operating with the all-India Women's Conference. The chair was taken by the Rt. Hon. Viscount Sankey, G.B.E. There was a very large attendance, mostly English women. On the platform, with Lord Sankey and Miss Harrison, were Mrs. Freda Lankester, Dr. Mrs. Malini Sukhthankar and Kunwarani Maharani Singh. The audience included Dame Katherine Furse, Lady Proctor, Miss Solomon, sister of Mr. W. E. Gladstone Solomon, Sir Frank Brown, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. L. Polak, Miss Sorabji and Mrs. Hunter, Secretary of the Friends of India Society.

In his opening remarks Lord Sankey said there was hardly any need to introduce to that audience Miss Harrison who has been an enthusiastic and energetic worker in the cause of India in Britain. Speaking about India, Lord Sankey said there had been great changes in man's thought. There had been great changes in science, and there had been great social changes. In short, humanity was on the march all over the world. Nowhere was it more manifest than in India where a new way of life was being tried out and worked out. In that country there was no more remarkable movement than that which was known as the Indian Women's Movement. "It is perfectly true," he continued, "that for centuries Indian women have experienced seclusion; now they have come out in glittering public life. That does not mean that their influence has been neglected. It has been, on the contrary, vivid and abiding. As one British author has said, in countries of India women's influence is great and inspiring."

REAL FACTS FROM INDIA

Lord Sankey thought that the difficulty of private persons all the world over was this. They did not know the facts of other countries. "I suppose," said Lord Sankey, "most of us have to rely upon newspapers, or, shall I say, upon our favourite newspapers. We rely a good deal on these newspapers. Sometimes these newspapers are censored and they give us no news at all. Sometimes these newspapers are like ordinary people and they make mistakes. They are not infallible. Sometimes they are controlled and they purposely give us wrong news. That is called propaganda—a word that is Latin, which really is a substitute for lies. Today we will have not only real facts but also recent facts from India. I have no need to introduce Miss Harrison to you. During her stay of seven months in India she has had incredible experiences and she will give us an interesting account of these experiences."

"But there is another matter for which we are indebted to Miss Harrison. She has had personal contacts with Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru and other leaders of Indian thought, and she has contributed in a large measure to a better understanding of each other's—British and Indian—point of view. We must have Viceroy's Prime Ministers, Commanders-in-Chief, Archbishops and even a Lord Chancellor. But it is not by the work of giants alone that the world is improved. Advances, in human progress are the work of best known pioneers, by whose work, experiences and even failures, civilisation and conciliation are achieved. Miss Harrison is one of these pioneers, and she deserves well of England, Great Britain and India. I hope she will continue to promote and encourage better understanding between the two people."

WOMEN'S MOVEMENT IN INDIA

Miss Harrison, in the course of her speech, gave us an interesting account of India as she saw and experienced during the last seven months. She gave us an equally interesting account of the women's movement in India, with special reference to the Delhi Conference held under the presidentship of Ranisaheb Rajwade. "It was," she summed up, "profoundly interesting conference as I was able to make a contrast with the advance of Indian women's thought since I attended their earlier conference." Dealing with the present relationship between Britain and India, Miss Harrison said: "I believe that there must be some other way out of the present tangle between this country and India. Somebody said to me immediately after the September crisis, 'thank God, there is one place which is quiet—India is so quiet'. But, I ask you, is India really so quiet as our newspapers try to make it out. All our talk and our work for peace may be in vain—that is my conviction—if we will not solve the present tangle."

Touching briefly on the extent of her journeys about India and her meetings with Gandhiji and other leaders, Miss Harrison told of the people who came from all parts of India, including the States to visit Gandhiji at Wardha, seeking his advice, and of the documents of sheer human misery which Gandhiji gave her to read. She went to troubled Orissa; she visited a camp filled with thousands of refugees who had fled into British India, living in little huts made of branches of trees that would not stand up. "Here were refugees who were our responsibility, and what attention was our country giving to them? It was tragic to see the effect of just one person going to see them. I think the whole State's situation should come under review. You are doing the gravest wrong to India when you say that this is merely Congress agitation. For years Congress has been stating that one of their chief grievances against the Federal scheme was the alliance of the elected representatives of British India with the nominees of the Princes. We have not listened to that."

AWAKENING AMONG STATES' PEOPLE

Speaking of the great tide of feeling among the people in the Indian States who wanted the same rights and privileges as the people of British India, Miss Harrison said that in Whitehall and at Delhi the seriousness of the situation was fully realised. The people of this country (Britain) must begin to inquire into the question. Public opinion was needed to help the Government to do what was right. "There is a refugee question here (in Britain) but if you had seen what I saw in India you would never rest till the situation there was in the forefront of the people of this country."

Referring to the Congress Ministries, Miss Harrison said they were doing everything possible to spread literacy all over the country. "The movement which I saw in China several years ago", she added, "was similar to what the Congress Governments are doing at present in the matter of education. I saw people determined to do everything to solve this problem, as well as the problem of prohibition. People in this country think Delhi as the Central Power of India. But I should say those who really want to see the real Central Power of India should go and visit Wardha."

ACT UPTO HALIFAX'S ADVICE

"You know very well that there is opposition to the Federation. Of course the antagonism towards it may not be the same all over the country, but there is no getting away from the fact that no political party approves of the Federal scheme. Why not then we apply the same method of approach to India as the note sounded by that great ex-Viceroy of India, Lord Halifax, who only yesterday in the House of Lords made a speech, the key-note of which was negotiation was better than force. Why does not our Government sound the same note of negotiations as against force in our relations with India. Some one said to me the other day, 'You people will never pay any attention to India until there is a major crisis.' Do you think this should be true? Even if Federation does come then it is going to be imposed on that country and thus it will be born in an atmosphere of suspicion. Is that going to contribute to the peace of the world? Imagine India standing between the West and the Far East, and try to understand if such a suspicious India would contribute to the peace of the world. Try to understand whether by imposing Federation on India we would not be endangering the peace of the world. I believe that the greatest contribution that Britain can make to world peace is to come to some understanding with India on the question of Federation. I ask you which is better, to impose the Federation, which is not wanted, or to come to understanding. With good people on both sides—there and here—the sooner we get together the better."

In thanking Miss Harrison for her speech, Lord Sankey referred to Mahatma Gandhi and Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, both of whom, he said, he had the privilege to meet and to have long conversations with them. He doubted whether there had ever been any other man than Gandhi who, in his lifetime, had won so many million people to his side.

JAWAHAR, TRUE INDIAN PATRIOT

"I am one of Nehru's admirers and I hope one of his friends," declared Lord Sankey. "I think he is a true Indian patriot. He has sacrificed so much for his country. His convictions and his memory will endure for generations." Lord Sankey thought Federation may still be an ideal, and it was probable that some of its proposals might need further study. In his opinion, the number of India's minorities was a difficult problem, but he wanted to see a strong and united India giving a lead to the world. "When Indians unite," he said, "it will be time for them to consider whether British help is necessary and whether they wish to continue the friendship with Great Britain which Great Britain offers them."

In an outspoken speech, Kunwarani Maharani Singh reminded Lord Sankey that he and those who were responsible for the Federal scheme had failed to give any opportunity to the women of India to demonstrate their unity about which Lord Sankey had said so much, about which he had felt so concerned. "You deliberately threw us overboard", she said. "You talk of minorities, yet we have been refused opportunity to unite by the introduction of separate electorate. Does a place like South Africa mean more to Britain than India? Is South Africa more important to you in your Empire than India? You are prepared to consider South Africa's demands but you refuse us our demands. You reply to our demands by emphasising the question of minorities."

LET SANKEY OPEN HIS EYES

"I make no bones about it when I say that the British Government and the Viceroy have no right to interfere in negotiations when they take place between Indian Princes and the leaders of British India. As a matter of fact they have no business to interfere with the people of the States and their rulers. In conclusion I would like Lord Sankey to open his eyes and see for himself how much help we have given to your country. You do not care to recognise it. When you have to face responsibility, you do it by simply shirking it."

Lord Sankey, after listening to Kunwarani, said, "I am a lawyer and in legal language I would apologise."

Dr. Mrs. Malini Sukhthanker, of Bombay gave a brief survey of Indian women's activities, with special reference to the work that is being done by them in the Indian States. She described how women were prevented from discussing the question of franchise in a certain Indian State on the ground that it was a political subject. She also reminded the British audience that India was competent to solve her problems in her own ways. "My answer to those who think here that they alone can solve India's problem is it is Indians themselves who alone can solve our question and not you. We want you as our friends, co-operating with us, but not as some superior beings competent to solve our problem. I hope British people are going to understand India better and better," concluded Dr. Sukhthankar.

SEC. 144 CR. P. C. PROMULGATED IN BENARES

Order To Extend For Two Months

BENARES, June 18.

Having found the communal situation at Benares unsatisfactory, the District Magistrate, Benares has promulgated an order under section 144 Cr. P. C. Prohibiting the carrying of lathis, knives and other lethal weapons within the limits of the Benares Municipality, excluding police station, Benares Cantonment, for a period of two months from the date of the issue of this order.

All public servants on duty and all persons carrying fire arms covered by licence for purposes of going to or returning from shooting are however exempt from this order.—A.P.

DEVOTEE OVERWHELMED BY RISING TIDE OF SEA

A Hindu devotee named Ramnath Nimar went to Beach Candy on Sunday evening to say his prayers It appears that he was offering his 'sandhyas' seated on the brink of the sea.

He was so engrossed in his prayerful attitude that he was unaware of the fact that the tide was rising, until the waves seized him in a helpless plight. He was seen struggling in the surf by Mr. S. I. Hale a beach-stroller who was taking his evening constitutional.

Mr. Hale gallantly fought against the huge waves until he was successful in bringing ashore the drowning man. The rescued person was taken to the J. J. Hospital where he was detained for treatment. The Gamdevi police are making enquiries.

A SHORT STORY

Half-hearted Charity

(By Karl Grayson)

Everyone thought when Barry Hopkins' Uncle Rufus died that the old man left his nephew and sole heir abundantly provided. The truth was that Barry inherited less than dol. 2,000. The blow was at first stunning. Barry was young, had been married but a year and was making only dol. 3,000 a year as a professor of economics. Both he and Dixie, his wife, had been used to luxury, knew no other mode of living. More, the Hopkins family had always been known for its deeds of charity and everyone expected Barry to continue the practice.

Both Barry and Dixie were philosophical about the situation. "We'll just have to readjust ourselves," Dixie said. "It'll be fun getting back to earth. Of course we'll have to let everyone know we're no longer rich, so they won't expect so much".

"Let's not tell them right away", said Barry. He sighed half amused, half wistfully. "You can say what you will, when folks know you're broke they're not inclined to be so well, loyal. Let's hang on as long as we can. We've got dol. 2,000. We can make quite a showing with that for a year or so".

Dixie could see his point of view. "We'll have to budget our money, though. That's the only way people with small incomes are able to have so much."

So the Hopkinses had fun one evening assigning percentages of their income for specific things. Dixie wrote what each was for on a number of envelopes and promised faithfully to put in the designated amounts every week.

"And now", she said, "we'll have a box for our nickles and dimes. Take care of the nickles and dimes, and the dollars will take care of themselves".

Barry slit a hole in a cardboard box and covered it with paper and Dixie printed a sign which read: "Nickles for the poor", and laughingly placed it on the buffet where they'd both be able to see it and drop in their nickles every day.

Three days later the Hopkinses gave a party, which proved to be a very successful affair. About 150 people were present, and Dixie and Barry were positive no one gussed at the true state of their finances.

The next morning Dixie was cleaning up and discovered that she had left the nickle box on the buffet by mistake. In moving it she discovered also that it had suddenly become heavy. She removed the lid and was amazed to discover that the box was almost filled with coins.

That night Barry made a bigger box.

"There's almost twenty dollars in it!" she told Barry when he got home. "Folks must have seen the box and thought—why they must have thought we were carrying on with our charity work!'

Barry nodded. "That's what they did think. I heard several people making remarks to that effect."

"But—what shall we do with the money?" Dixie asked.

"We'll give part of it away." Barry said, "where it will do the most good." His eyes were vague and thoughtful.

The next day Barry bought ten dollars' worth of groceries and had them delivered to a poor family in town. He bought them from Ed Jergen, because he knew Ed Jergen would let everyone in town know about the deed. That night Barry made another and bigger box, replacing the one on the buffet. He changed the word "nickle" to "money". Then he told Dixie to plan another party and invite everyone she could think of.

Dixie did, and when the party was over the "money" box produced dollar 113.28.

"I can't understand it!" Dixie exclaimed. "We can feed an awful lot of poor people with dollar 113.28."

"We can appear to feed almost as many with half the amount." Barry said. His mouth was grim.

"Nobody knows how much was put into the box."

Barry spent fifty-three dollars of the money, and ingeniously distributed his purchases among the poor. By nightfall of that day everyone was talking about the charity work of the Hopkinses. Folks who had been doubtful about young Barry's carrying on the traditions of his uncle were gratified and pleased. Old Rufe's money was being spent for a good purpose.

During the following month Barry received by mail checks amounting to dollars 502, and Dixie received almost an equal sum.

Dixie was amazed and incredulous. "Oh, Barry, they expect us to spend it for charity. We should too!"

Barry shook his head. "It's this way, Dixie. All of our friends are rotten with money. They're willing enough to donate certain amounts to charity, but it's annoying and bothersome. It's worth it to them to send us the money and let us dole it out. They know the Hopkinses have always been charity-minded and they feel much better having someone handling the funds than an organisation. There's another way to look at it. If we told our friends we were broke and not contributing any money ourselves they'd shut down tight as a drum, and the folks who are now benefiting by this money would lose out. If we use part of it to keep up appearances and pretend to still be rich, there'll be just so much more for charity."

It made sense, and after thinking it over Dixie agreed. It was better to give the poor half of what they collected than not to be able to give them anything.

So the Barry Hopkinses are carrying on their deeds of charity, receiving unsolicited donations. Frequently they take time out for world tours, and then charity at home suffers. It will always be a question whether the Hopkinses deserve quite the fine reputations they enjoy.

FRONTIER'S ROUSING WELCOME TO SUBHAS

(Continued from Page 1.)

ing. Seldom had any public man out of the office of the Congress Presidentship had such a crowded as he. Every minute of his brief sixty-hours' stay here was being booked from morning till midnight, he having gone to bed last night at 2 a.m.

A large crowd gathered at the platform to give him a send-off. Mr. Bose reaches Peshawar tomorrow morning.

On his return journey he will pay a visit to village Thatta, which was the scene of a murderous attack on Congress workers recently leading to the death of one Red-shirt volunteer. Arrangements are being made to take him by car from Pehawar to Thatta, catching the Frontier Mail at Rawalpindi on June 19 noon.—United Press.

RECEPTIONS TO SUBHAS BABU

A meeting of the sympathisers and supporters of the Congress 'Forward Bloc' was held at the Framji Cawasji Institute, Dhobitalao, under the Chairmanship of Mr. K. F. Nariman. About 100 persons, including some ladies attended.

Mr. Nariman stated that so far the response had been very encouraging and delegates from all Provinces had promised to attend the Conference. There was also great enthusiasm for the public reception to Subhas Chandra Bose on 21st morning. As he had received a wire from Calcutta not to put much strain on Subhas Babu, particularly if the weather was wet, as he had not yet completely recovered and was occasionally getting fever, the question of procession was still under consideration, but a public function was arranged at the Central Station when part of the platform would be decorated and used for a huge public meeting, when Subhas Babu would be presented with garlands from various institutes. A similar reception had been arranged at Dadar Station, and it was gratifying that in spite of opposition and obstruction, most Congress Committees were co-operating.

COMMITTEE FORMED.

Mr. Rajaram Pandey, member, B.P.C.C. proposed that a Reception and Organisers' Committee consisting of all the members of B.P.C.C and Ward Committees who were in sympathy, should be formed with Mr. K. F. Nariman as Chairman and Chief Organiser with powers to co-opt.

Mr. V. S. Karnik seconded and Mr. Madan Shetty supported and the resolution was carried. Mr K. F. Nariman appealed for the public co-operation to make the reception and Conference a great success.

FORWARD BLOC CONFERENCE

The Publicity Committee of the 'Forward Bloc' Conference sends the following announcement:—

The date of the Conference:—22nd and 23rd June 1939 at 6-30 p.m.

Place:—Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, Fort.

President:—Desh Gaurab Subhas Chandra Bose.

Delegates tickets are available from the Head Office, Court House, (Opp. St. Xavier's School) Carnac Road, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

Reception Committee tickets (for Congressmen only)—Annas 8 each.

Visitors' tickets ground floor Re. 1 open to all.

Visitors' tickets first floor "gallery" annas 8 open to all.

Visitors' tickets second floor "gallery" annas 4 open to all.

Visitors' tickets are available at the Head Office mentioned above and also at the following Branch Offices:—

A Ward. The Rathestar Printing Press, Meadows Street, Fort. A Ward Colaba-Laxmi Vilas Hindu Hotel, Causeway. B Ward Laxmichand, Jain, C Ward Harkisondas Mehera, above Godrej and Boyce, Kalbadevi Telephone—No. 30750. D Ward (1) 'Dadabhai Mansil' Room No. 18, above Congress Restaurant V. J. Patel Road. D Ward (2) Lamington Road, Opp. Police Station C/o. Mr. Ambedker, Vakil, D Ward (3) Yubak Sanmitra Mandal, Crown Building, 297 Girgaum Road. D Ward (4) C/o. Mr. Pantaki, Zaveri Bldg., Corner Grant Road. E Ward C/o. Madan Shetty, Haji Mohomed Court, Block No. 17, Opp. Clare Road, Convent, Byculla. F Ward Wardhaman Bldg., near F Ward Committee Office, Parel Tram Terminus. G Ward C/o. M. Apte, Advocate, 'Laxmi, Prasad,' Gokhale Road North. Shenai's Hotel, DeLisle Road, Saitan Chowky.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DELEGATES.

The arrangements for the lodging of the delegates to the 'Forward Bloc' Conference has been made at the Hirabaug and Sukhanand Dharmasalas C. P. Tank. For those who can afford to pay, arrangement has been made at the Sardar Griha, near Crawford Market, at the rate of Re. 1 per day, per head. Volunteers of the Reception Committee with badges, will be present at the Victoria Terminus and the Bombay Central Stations to receive the delegates.

R. C. EXECUTIVE MEETING.

A meeting of the executive committee of the Reception Committee of the 'Forward Bloc' Conference will be held at the office of the Reception Committee (Court House, Carnac Road, Bombay) today (Monday) at 7 p.m. Members of the District Congress Committees in sympathy with the 'Forward Bloc,' are entitled to become members of the Executive Committee.

Members of the D.C.C.'s are requested to join the Executive Committee and to attend its meeting.

MUTT AND JEFF Well, You've Been Up Against a Steak Like That Yourself

By BUD FISHER

TAKE THIS STEAK BACK!
BUT I CAN'T, SIR! LOOK HOW YOU'VE BENT IT!
TAKE IT BACK. I SAID! AND BRING ME A HAMBURGER!
YES, SIR!
KITCHEN
TSK-TSK
SORRY, SIR, NO HAMBURGER!
WHY NOT?
BROKE THE MEAT CHOPPER TRYIN' TO PUT YOUR STEAK THROUGH IT!
?

Ordeals Of British Explorers

Experiences In China And The Tibetan Border: Reincarnation Of Dalai Lama

RANCHI, (By Mail.)

"Since the death of the Dalai Lama in December 1933, there has been a search for his reincarnation. Three infants have been found and these are being carefully examined and tested to ascertain which is the right one", said Mr. Basil Crump, a member of the party of British Buddhist travellers and explorers who made several expeditions from India and China to visit Tibet on a religious mission and are now at Ranchi, in an interview with the Associated Press.

"The Child continued Mr. Crump, "must have certain sacred marks on its body, and must also show remembrance of religious objects and incidents associated with its previous incarnation. In the case of the Tashi Lama, no candidate has yet been found", he added. "The Tashi Lama is the spiritual head of Tibetan Buddhism or Lamaism, a position similar to that of the Christian Pope, whereas the Dalai Lama is the temporal ruler of Tibet."

Mr. Crump, a septuagenarian, is the oldest surviving member of the trio of British Buddhists who came out to India in 1918 and spent 11 years in China and the snows on the Tibetan borders, encountering some of the most remarkable adventures that ever befell a white explorer. The other two members are Mr. Gordon Cleather and Miss Christobel Davey. Miss Davey joined the trio in 1925. She is now convalescing after an illness.

"We have lost the most important member of our party", said Mr. Crump referring to the death of Mrs. Alice L. Cleather, mother of Mr. Gordon Cleather, at Darjeeling in May last year at the age of 84. Mrs. Cleather's death and Miss Davey's illness have interfered with the plan of the party to visit Tibet after they had abandoned the attempt two years ago.

Seated on the lounge of an hotel at Ranchi with miles of undulating countryside stretched out in front the explorers turned reminiscent.

TREK OVER GLACIERS.

The travellers recounted how they trekked over glaciers in Kashmir and the snowy heights of Little Tibet, often climbing to altitudes of 11,000 feet, descending the Zoji Pass over dangerous snow-drifts; how they forded glacial streams and by canal and river reached China's north-west border. They descended the Mongolian mountains in a caravan of mechanical transport, ferried across the flooded and turbid Yellow River at Shihuitze, crossed dangerous canyons between Ninghsia and Lanchow and had their cars bogged in flooded countryside. Their last caravanserai before reaching Lanchow was near the 'Bandit Mountains' which they named after being robbed by bandits.

"On To Tibet" remained the slogan of the party after an 18-years quest of reincarnation in Tibet, the land of the Lamas, to enter which they made several expeditions packed with thrills and adventures such as are attempted to be portrayed only on the screen by Hollywood producers. The seekers after the 'higher knowledge' suffered enormous hardships especially between Peking and Chinese Turkestan and back again to Peking. Thus they sought a boon for humanity—the secret of life.

FIRST FAILURE

Once questioned what attracted them to visit Tibet the late Mrs. Cleather answered that it was 'the urge to know all that could be known' and referred to one of the Masters as being an Indian of the Mauryia dynastry. He was Mme. Blavatsky's spiritual director whom she met in England in 1851 and whom she described as a Rajput 8 feet tall, belonging to the sect of Raj-Yogis and who went on living in the flesh for numberless years. He is believed to be still alive somewhere in Tibet.

The party set out for India in 1918 during the war. Two days out from Malta they were torpedoed and shipwrecked and lost all their belongings. When they found their way to Bombay one of the trio had only one shoe on. Later they made trips into Ladak or Little Tibet and Sikkim and at Buddha Gaya were the first Europeans to be initiated (in 1920) by a high dignitary of Tibetan Buddhism into the Yellow or Gelugpa Order of which the Tashi or Panchen Lama is the Head. The trio, comprising the late Mrs. Cleather, Mr. Cleather and Mr. Crump were joined by Miss Davey in 1925 and after they were unsuccessful in reaching Tibet from the Indian side, they left for Peking where they remained until 1937. They arrived in Peking on New Year's Eve in 1925.

The party met the Tashi Lama several times in China, where he was in exile. At these interviews Mr. Cleather, who speaks a number of Eastern languages, acted as interpreter. The Grand Lama made a personal gift to Mrs. Cleather of a statue of the Buddha. When the death of the Dalai Lama, temporal head of the Tibetan State was announced, the Tashi Lama made his decision to return to his native Tibet where his tutorial services would be required for the expected reincarnation of the Dalai Lama.

The Tashi Lama personally invited the party to Tibet and provided them with passports. The latter looked forward to his protection in the course of their pilgrimage. In 1933 when the Tashi Lama was to set out for the arduous journey himself, he instructed the party to proceed to Sining in Koka Nor province where the preparations would be made for the last and most important portion of the journey. The pilgrims were buoyed up with the hope of realising their long-cherished objective. It was at this time that Miss Davey joined the trio at Sining.

The first part of the journey was by train from Peking to Kweihua before the party proceeded to climb the Mongolian plateau. Camel, mule, yak, barges, motor transport and aeroplane all formed part of the paraphernalia at various stages of the expedition, as the redoubtable Britishers pushed their way towards Peilingmiao. The mechanical transport was rendered useless on more than one occasion, while a lugger sheltered them from wind and rain for three weeks as they drifted across the turgid Yellow River towards Paotou, fighting against disease, insect pests, encountering bandits and suspicious officials and experiencing the most acute physical discomfort. Mr. Crump suffered from a nervous breakdown. Crossing the Chinese Wall, the party drew along the Hoang-Ho and reached the sand dunes on the edge of the Gobi desert from where they were to set out on the next part of the journey towards Sining and on to Tibet.

ANOTHER SET-BACK

It was at Sining that the party had to abandon the attempt to reach Tibet, when they learnt that the prospects of the Tashi Lama himself returning to Tibet were very doubtful owing to civil war and other political reasons. The party turned their back on Tibet, although not without hope of attaining their objective at some future date, and by plane and car eventually found themselves back at Peking. Leaving China they reached Calcutta on March 1, 1937. They then went to Darjeeling and returned to Calcutta in November where the news of the Tashi Lama's death reached them. "This was a blow to Mrs. Cleather which she only survived a few months, passing away at Darjeeling on May 4," said the travellers concluding the narrative.

In November 1938 Miss Davey became very ill and was ordered to Calcutta where the doctors advised Ranchi as being more suitable for her health. Since January the party, once again a trio, have remained here, giving now and then some lantern lectures on Buddhism and their travels in China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet and Ladakh for the Yagoda Sat Sangha and the Brahmacharya Sangha, and also in the villages. Before the party left Darjeeling Lama Sam Den Rinpocheh sent a special messenger with their photographs to Lhasa, as he wished them to go there with him in last March, but Miss Davey's illness put to an end to this plan for the present.

Questioned when they would go to England again, the travellers replied: "We shall not go to England. We do not want to go to the West at all. We prefer to be in the East. We like it. It is conducive to the kind of work to which we are devoted. The West is much too materialistic. If we talk to Westerners of the things we are interested in, they stare at us in surprise and think we are 'queer'". Referring to the next reincarnation of the Tashi Lama they said that the 'Karma' of the world had grown from bad to worse and it was doubtful if the Master would come back again, until the 'Karma' of the world had improved.

The hierarchy of the Tashi Lamas, said Mr. Crump, was founded by the great reformer Tsong-Kha-Pa in the 14th century "who purified the degenerate Lamaism of that period and restored the pure doctrine of the Buddha, establishing the Gelugpa or Yellow Order. He is regarded as an incarnation of the Buddha for that purpose, just as he reformed Hinduism in India; and each successive Tashi Lama is also believed to carry on that incarnation for the preservation of 'that Noble Order of the Yellow Robe which to this day standeth to help the world.'

The late Mrs. Cleather who led the movement to enter Tibet by the Younghusband route was the leader of the Cleather-Crump expeditions in China. The Panchen Lama was her spiritual guide. She was the only active and surviving member of H. P. Blavatsky's original Inner Group formed in 1889 and one of the first chosen for the Esoteric School formed in 1888. She was widow of the late Col. W. B. Gordon Cleather, the Indian Mutiny and Crimean War veteran.

Mr. Basil Woodward Crump, born in 1866 in London, was educated at Cambridge; was barrister, Middle Temple, and became Sub-Editor of the 'Law Times.' He succeeded his father as Editor in 1900. He joined the Cleather Party in 1911 and has been with them ever since. He found a satisfactory explanation of spiritualism and a rational philosophy in Mme. Blavatsky's teachings. He was a founder-member of the Wagner Association and has written several books on Buddhistic philosophy. He directed the transport of the Kansu expedition and previous tours in the Himalayas.

Mr. Graham B. Gordon Cleather, elder son of the later Mrs. Cleather, now aged 57, was educated in Germany, France and Italy and was ordered to leave England when he contracted tuberculosis. He was brought up in his mother's Theosophist Buddhist beliefs. His gift for languages made him the natural interpreter of the expeditions of the party towards Tibet.

Miss Christobel Davey is the daughter of the Hon. Arthur Davey and grand-daughter of Lord Davey.—A. P.

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Miraben Leaves Frontier

PESHAWAR, June 18.

Miss Miraben, Gandhiji's English disciple, is now leaving the Frontier Province after about five months' stay here during which she set herself to the task of training Khudai Khidmatgars in the art of spinning.

After returning from Balakot in the Kagan valley, she has been feeling indisposed.

She will be leaving Abbottabad in a day or two for New Delhi, and is expected back in the province at the time of Gandhiji's forthcoming Frontier visit.—United Press.

What Is Modern War?

AIR STRATEGY

(By MAJOR WILD.)

Fighting has become a vast business, industrialised, mechanised. Because this gives great strength to the defence through the tremendous fire-power of modern armies, the object of General Staff is to apply the "Cannae strategy" of flanking and encirclement to the extended rear which to-day comprises the entire nation behind the army.

This leads us to the technical means of applying military pressure to this rearguard, which may be hundreds of miles from the front and extend over tens of thousands of square miles.

The "air Cannae" is the avowed object of the Axis Staffs in particular. It has been carried to its most extreme conclusion in Italy, where General Douhet has elaborated the theory of the supremacy and all-deciding power of the air arm. The Germans do not entirely accept Douhet's theories, considering that other mechanised forms of attack must be used in co-operation with planes. It is no accident that Italy has produced these extreme air theories. She is too weak industrially and in raw materials to be able to build a fully-armed striking-force in all branches, and naturally tends to concentrate on the arm that offers quickest returns.

What are the possibilities of an "air Cannae" planned by the Axis against the Peace Bloc? This question must be answered in two divisions, because there are two possible fronts in such a war—an Eastern and a Western.

All military experts are agreed that Germany has no hope of obtaining a decision in the air on the Eastern Front. Hitler's boasted "stroke like lightning out of the night" of which he spoke at Nuremberg has no possibility there. The wide diffusion of Russia's industries and cities—which adds to her communication difficulties—operates as a decisive advantage in the sphere of air operations. The losses to the German air arm would be decisive if it were to waste itself trying to bomb points scattered over the vast area between Odessa and the Trans-Ural. Apart from interception, in which the Russians specialise, the "repetition norms" would be far too low. These refer to the interval of time allowed by the Air Staff between the delivery of each blow.

ORGANISATION OF AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

Dr. Anwar Qureshi's Studies

Dr. Anwar Iqbal Qureshi of the Osmania University who has just returned from Europe, was invited by the League of Nations to collaborate in the study of the problems of agricultural credit. Dr. Qureshi discussed his experiences gathered in the course of about three months' study tour of Hungary, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria with a representative of the "Chronicle".

The reforms introduced in the direction of agricultural production and grading has had interesting and healthy results. Closely associated with these is the question of nutrition and the development of a balanced diet. From what he observed the advance in these directions had resulted in a definite improvement of vital statistics.

"What, however, is of great interest to me is the problem of agricultural credit", he said. "I have studied how these are organised in the countries I visited". Dr. Qureshi has interesting suggestions to make in this regard with particular reference to the conditions and needs of India. "In my latest book, "State Banks for India", I have discussed these suggestions in some detail". He proposes a State Bank for each province with branches spread over the provincial centres. The network of such banks would act as the bulwark of our rural credit system on a basis and terms which would not be a drag on the cultivators. His scheme provides for long-term as well as short-term credits. Of course the question, as he discusses it, is highly technical, but he hopes that given a chance, it would contribute to the solution of the chronic problem of agricultural credit and development.

One anomaly he had seen was the operation of a dual system of credit organisation. In certain places there were State Banks and Co-operative Banks or organisations doing the same work. His view is that a dual system for a single purpose often led to weakness in the organisation of credit facilities. He advocates a single system and would prefer organisation of credit through State Banks.

Dr. Qureshi has been invited to deliver a series of five lectures on post-war economic revolution in India and its international repercussions at Geneva in the Spring of 1940.

WOMAN DIES OF BURNS

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARSI, June 17.

A young woman received extensive burns all over her body while lighting a segree. She was removed to the Municipal Hospital, but despite medical aid she succumbed to her injuries.

LIGHT SHOWERS

Light showers of rain fell here in the noon and in the afternoon. Sky was overcast till afternoon. The agriculturists at Barsi and in the Taluka are preparing lands for the sowing of Kharif crops.

MATRICULATION RESULTS

The Sulakhe High School, Barsi, sent its first batch of 26 students for the last Matriculation Examination, out of which 19 came out successful. The percentage of passes is 73.

Sixteen students of the Silver Jubilee High School came out successful out of 26 students sent up for the examination.

Muslim Satyagraha

In Jaipur

JAIPUR, June 18.

A second batch of Muslim refugees arrived here this morning to offer Satyagraha. They were welcomed at the station and were taken in a procession. Mr. Abdul Samad addressed a meeting in front of the City Kotwali. He stressed the necessity of carrying on the struggle in a peaceful and constitutional manner.

All the ten refugees including five of yesterday were arrested at 10-30 this morning, and are at present lodged in the Central Jail.

The crowd dispersed peacefully.—A.P.

WISE WOMEN KNOW-

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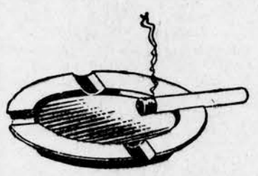


Saving Congress From Drift Towards Constitutionalism

Radicals Out To Evolve "New And Consciously Revolutionary Leadership Inside Congress"

The Conference of the League of Radical Congressmen, Bombay commenced its session on Saturday night in the hall of the Servants of India Society. Nearly 150 members of the League attended the conference. Mr. M. N. Roy who was invited to inaugurate the conference came at the meeting accompanied by Mrs. Roy and was welcomed by Shri J. R. Shastry and B. V. Marathe, Secretaries of the Bombay League.

WELCOME SPEECH

With the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Roy the proceedings of the conference were commenced with welcome speech of Mr. Shastry, the Secretary of the League. In his speech he traced the growth of the Congress and pointed out how the present crisis in the Congress was the result of a conflict between the leadership which wanted to thwart the national struggle and the rank and file which clamoured for a fight. The Presidential election for the Tripuri Congress, he said, had clearly indicated how the old leadership tried to maintain its hold on the national organisation, even at the sacrifice of the prestige of the Congress. It was therefore necessary that the radicals in the Congress organised themselves to check this process which was bound to disintegrate the Congress. It was with this purpose, he declared, that the League of Radical Congressmen was started and to-day the Bombay Radical Congressmen were inaugurating its branch in the city. He appealed to all Congressmen who wanted to intensify the national struggle for freedom to join this League and try to save the Congress from the present drift towards constitutionalism and compromise with Imperialism.

Mr. Roy then inaugurated the conference.

LEAGUE'S ACTIVITIES

After the speech of Mr. Roy Mr. Karnik rose to speak. He said that the President-elect of the conference Com. Bhupendranath Sanyal was detained in Lahore and could not attend the conference in time. He therefore proposed Dr. Shetty's name to the chair to conduct the proceedings of the conference in the absence of the President. Dr. Shetty then called upon the Secretary to read the messages and to submit the report. Messages were received from Mr. A. K. Pillai, Bar-at-Law, Mr. R. S. Ruikar, K. K. Sinha from Dehradun, Mr. Zabwalla, M.L.A., Mr. M. R. Dalvi from Nasik and others. Com. Marathe then read the report of the activities of the League during the last few months. He said that branches of the League were formed in all the different wards of the city and the members of the League were trying to activise the lower Congress Committees according to the programme of the League. The League also held meetings to agitate for concrete issues and particularly supported the Digboi strike and demanded the re-election of the Congress President on account of the irregular procedure adopted at the Calcutta session of the A. I. C. C. The League had also sent a comprehensive statement suggesting many changes in the Congress constitution. The members of the League have been also active in the propaganda for literacy and Prohibition and took part in many other Congress and labour activities.

ALTERNATIVE LEADERSHIP

After the report Rajaram Panday moved the main resolution of the conference on the question of alternative leadership. Mr. Panday in his speech said that the present leadership of the Congress had reached a stage when they could not proceed further in the fight for freedom. They had accepted parliamentarianism, the logical consequence of which was a compromise with the British Imperialism. The policy adopted by the Congress ministers during the last two years clearly indicated that they were reluctant to leave the offices. The Congress thus had been forced to leave mass struggle and in its place constitutional activities have been substituted. All this change has been brought about with the blessing of Mahatma Gandhi who because of his ideology has to come to some terms with British Imperialism. His new technique of struggle in the States indicated how he is trying to maintain the rule of the Princes. The speaker felt that this new technique has been evolved in order to expedite the inauguration of the Federation. The statements of leaders like Mr Satyamurthi on this issue add weight to this belief. It was all a drift he concluded and said that if the people had to carry on their struggle for freedom they will have to overthrow this leadership and evolve a new and a consciously revolutionary leadership inside the Congress.

Mr. Wadhwani seconded the resolution.

ROLE OF RADICALS

Dr. Shetty then closing the debate took votes on the resolution which was unanimously passed. He then made a brief speech explaining the role of the radicals in the Congress. He said that at a certain stage of the Indian struggle for freedom Gandhism played a revolutionary role. The masses had become fatalistic and believed foreign rule as a divine dispensation. The appearance of a Mahatma on the scene gave them hope that they could end this rule with the help of the Mahatma. It led to mass awakening and the movement for national freedom grew. But Gandhism had its own limitations and it would never allow the masses to attack the citadel of Imperialism in order to break it. It kept a check over the mass movement and thus gradually Gandhism became a prop of the existing order which he wanted to maintain at all cost. Thus today it has become necessary to oust Gandhism and replace it by a radical ideology advocating a national democratic programme. Hence the necessity of the League of Radical Congressmen. The league he said would be the lever for bringing all real leftists together. But it won't be a patchwork of unity bringing all warring groups in a single organisation. It would put forth the programme of national democratic revolution and organise the masses of the people to attain it.

With these concluding remarks he adjourned the conference till Sunday noon.

RALLY OF RADICAL CONGRESSMEN

Bhupendra Sanyal Addresses Gathering

The need for an alternative leadership of the Congress, which is prepared to launch a nation-wide struggle for freedom, was expressed by Mr. Bhupendra Nath Sanyal, an ex-Kakori Case prisoner and a member of the A.-I. C.C., while presiding over a public rally, on Sunday evening, organised by the League of Radical Congressmen of Bombay and the Suburbs.

Mr. Sanyal in the course of his address observed that there was not much hope for the Indian National Congress, unless it was transformed into an organisation of active workers, who would think independently for themselves and who would be prepared to lay down their lives at the call of the nation. He wanted the Congress to be the spearhead of mass movement, directed against the foreign domination.

MINISTERS AS CLOGS

The Congress Ministries, instead of preparing the nation for further onward march on its way to the achievement of complete independence, were acting as a clog on the wheel of the revolutionary mass movement, having become a part and parcel of the Imperialist machine. If this drift towards mere reformism and futile constitutionalism was to be checkmated, the people should rise and compel the present leadership to forge ahead with the weapon of direct mass action.

The Provincial Congress Committees according to him were conducting themselves according to the dictates of the ministries. This, he thought, was dangerous for national freedom. "Unless this order is changed", he observed, "there is no hope of winning freedom for a long time. Now the slogan is 'Long Live the Ministries' instead of Long Live Revolution'."

It was, he thought, entirely absurd to talk of unity at any cost. Unity would come spontaneously in the wake of the struggle for national freedom.

UNCOMPROMISING MASS ACTION

The philosophy of revolution admitted of no pessimism. Direct action meant uncompromising mass action. The present leadership was a drag on those who wanted to forge ahead. The situation, he thought could be cleared only if the present leadership was entirely done away with.

Explaining the policy of the League of Radical Congressmen, the President said that the League stood for mass initiative and the ending of the rule of one man or domination of the Congress by a caucus. The League offered a common platform for all radical forces in the country who were convinced of the mass direct action as only weapon to free the nation from the yoke of thraldom. The League stood for all that was positive and not negative non-violence.

RESOLUTION EXPLAINED

Addressing the gathering, Mrs. Maniben Mulji stated that the need for alternative leadership was felt owing to a conflict of ideology between the rank and file and leaders at the top.

Mr. Karnik explained to the audience several resolutions adopted by the Conference on Saturday.

One of the resolutions expressed the need of an alternative leadership in order to prepare the nation for a big struggle.

Another resolution recommended Mr. Roy's resolution to the A.I.C.C. on the Digboi Strike and the failure of the Assam Ministry enforce its will on the oil company and condemning the shooting outrage at Digboi.

The next resolution criticised the attitude of the Textile Enquiry Committee towards the mill-workers who were now victims to a new method of exploitation at the hands of the mill-owners. It further extended whole-hearted support to the workers of Bombay.

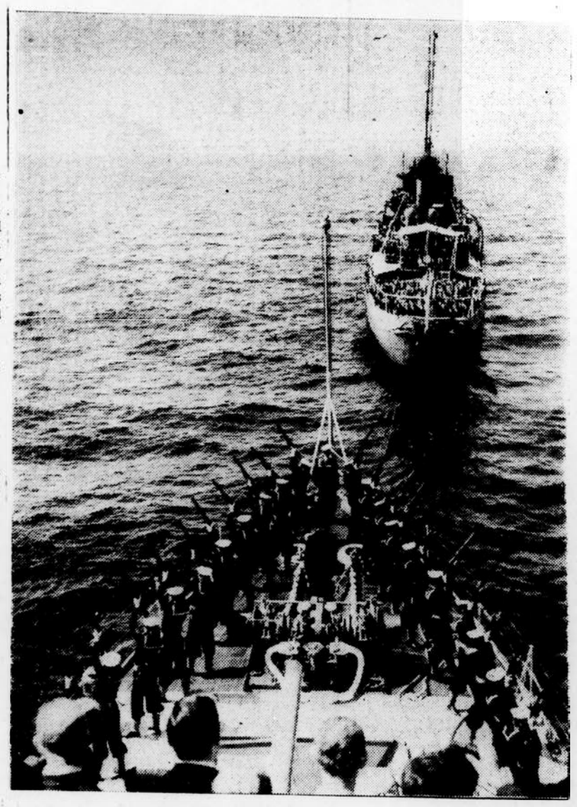
'FORWARD BLOC'

One more resolution welcomed the formation of the 'Forward Bloc' and trusted that the Bloc would become the genuine left-wing platform pledged to national democratic revolution.

By another resolution, a number of amendments to the Congress Constitution were suggested.

A comprehensive resolution embodied the constitution of the League of the Radical Congressmen.

Speeches were made by several speakers including Messrs. Pandye, Mohammed Siddique, Madan Shetty and Mrs. Roy, who explained to the audience, the aims and objects of the League and appealed to them to join the League in large numbers.



The mine-sweeper Hebe took 200 relatives of 98 men who perished in the submarine "Thetis" to the spot of the disaster in Liverpool Bay for a Memorial Service. Photo shows:—Firing a salute from the vessel Seagull over the spot where the Thetis sank.

CITY GETS SHARP SHOWERS

A Welcome Relief After Sizzling Spell

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The long and unendurable spell of sweltering heat which prevailed in the city inspite of the outbreak of the monsoon last week became more and more oppressive, and till this afternoon the citizens of Bombay hopefully looked to the skies for relief from the sizzling temperature.

The monsoon which came like a thief a few days back gave every sign of staying on, but after a few intermittent showers, turned freakish and started playing the truant.

Until this morning the skies were as clear as ever and not a speck of cloud was visible anywhere. The day started with a blazing and unbearably hot summer sun. But, towards the afternoon voluminous clouds suddenly invaded the firmament, and as a precursor to the day's first shower a cool and energising breeze brought some relief to the half-baked folks of Bombay. This pleasant spell of breeze continued till the evening, when sharp showers pattered at repeated intervals until the sombre mantle of the night descended upon the horizon.

About 10 p. m. there was a heavy shower which lasted for nearly half an hour and brought considerable relief to the sweltering humanity. There was mild but pleasant rainfall throughout the night and for the first time since the summer began the citizens of this burgh had a real night's rest.

On preceding nights, during the last fortnight it was impossible to snatch a few hours of sound sleep.

However, let us now hope the weather seems to have definitely changed and the monsoons are in our midst in right earnest.

CONGRESS NAGAR AT RAMGARH

Preliminary Work Begins

RANCHI, June 18.

With a view to discussing matters relating to the construction of the Congress Nagar at Ramgarh, it is understood, a meeting of the provisional Executive Committee will be held at the office of the Reception Committee at Ramgarh during the last week of this month.

About 100 labourers have been engaged in connection with the preliminary work for the construction of the Nagar under the supervision of Mr. Ramdas Gulati, Congress Engineer.

Before starting their daily work the labourers hoist the national flag and sing national songs.

The labourers are being paid at the rate of four annas a day—the prevailing rate in the vicinity is not more than three annas.

Mr. J. W. Houlton, Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh, accompanied by an officer who holds a flying licence, paid a visit to Ramgarh the other day with a view to selecting a site for the proposed construction of an aerodrome near about the Congress Nagar. A site near Barkana, it is understood, has been selected as suitable for the purpose.—United Press.

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, June 18.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Stations.	Temperature. Max.	Min.	Rainfall. Past 24 Hours	Total Since 1st June	Differ-ence to Normal.
Agra	103	76	1.2	2.4	+1.8
Amraoti	101	74	—	0.9	−2.6
Akola	100	73	0.3	1.7	−1.1
Ahmedabad	100	85	—	0.6	−1.3
Ajmer	99	85	—	1.2	+0.3
Ahmednagar	90	68	0.6	2.8	−0.7
Ambala	93	72	0.5	2.3	+1.4
Allahabad	94	78	0.3	0.9	−0.2
Benares	95	78	0.1	1.3	+0.4
Bareilly	96	78	0.5	0.7	−1.3
BOMBAY	91	81	—	3.1	−6.1
Bangalore	80	66	0.8	0.9	−1.4
Bhopal	99	74	T	1.1	
Baroda	100	81	—	1.7	
Belgaum	82	67	0.1	12.4	+7.6
Bahawalpore	107	86	—	—	−0.3
Bijapur	89	71	0.9	3.3	+0.6
Bellary	93	75	T	0.4	−0.9
Bhavnagar	98	83	—	0.1	−2.2
Chittagong	87	78	T	8.9	−2.3
Calcutta	91	80	T	5.9	+0.1
Cuttack	92	77	0.1	3.1	−1.7
Cawnpore	95	76	—	1.2	
Calicut	85	71	1.5	22.2	−0.2
Colombo	84	76	0.1	5.0	−1.2
Cocanada	89	77	0.1	0.3	−2.2
Cochin	83	73	1.2	29.3	+11.2
Dehra Dun	89	75	T	4.7	+2.2
Delhi	100	77	0.5	2.5	+1.6
Dehra I. Khan	112	82	—	—	−0.3
Darjeeling	63	56	0.1	6.5	−5.2
Desa	101	81	—	0.1	−0.4
Dalhousie	—	—	2.3	3.7	+1.4
Fort Sandeman	101	70	0.1	0.3	—
Gorakhpur	91	76	1.2	6.4	+3.6
Hyderabad (Dn.)	92	73	0.3	1.0	−2.1
Hyderabad (Sd.)	101	80	—	—	−0.1
Indore	99	76	0.1	0.9	−2.1
Jhansi	103	79	—	0.5	−0.3
Jubbulpore	101	77	0.3	1.0	−1.3
Jacobabad	109	84	—	—	−0.1
Jaipur	104	83	—	1.0	+0.1
Karachi	90	83	—	—	−0.1
Kodaikanal	63	54	0.1	2.1	−0.5
Khandwa	103	74	0.7	1.0	−1.6
Lucknow	92	74	0.3	3.1	+1.6
Ludhiana	106	80	—	0.9	+0.3
Lahore	109	86	—	1.7	+1.2
Lyallpur	111	88	—	0.8	+0.4
Multan	107	86	—	—	−0.3
Mysore	81	66	—	0.7	−1.5
Madras	93	77	0.3	0.7	−0.5
Marmagoa	83	71	2.8	19.8	—
Malegaon	98	75	—	1.2	−1.7
Mussoorie	71	59	0.3	2.8	+0.9
Mahableshwar	78	62	0.5	10.6	−4.9
Murree	83	66	—	1.1	0.5
Mount Abu	84	68	—	0.3	0.8
Masulipatam	92	75	1.3	1.9	−0.9
Mangalore	82	71	1.8	25.5	+0.8
Meerut	—	—	0.3	0.4	−0.5
Mercara	71	61	0.5	6.4	−9.0
Nagpur	99	73	0.3	3.4	−1.2
Ootacamund	63	51	0.2	4.9	+0.4
Patna	94	80	0.1	5.5	+2.4
Peshawar	110	82	—	—	−0.3
Poona	91	73	0.2	1.3	−1.7
Pachmarhi	90	71	—	1.1	−2.1
Port Blair	84	74	0.9	15.9	+2.4
Ranchi	90	73	0.3	2.0	−3.3
Rawalpindi	110	86	—	—	−0.8
Ratnagiri	87	71	1.8	19.1	+0.5
Rajkot	101	80	—	—	−1.6
Sialkot	108	86	—	0.6	+0.1
Srinagar	92	63	—	0.1	−0.3
Sholapur	92	73	1.1	3.0	−0.2
Shillong	73	63	0.5	9.9	−0.9
Simla	70	55	2.5	5.6	+3.1
Surat	94	83	—	0.5	−2.3
Salem	91	75	—	3.0	+0.9
Trichinopoly	97	79	—	1.9	+1.1
Trivandrum	87	74	0.9	9.8	+0.7
Vizagapatam	90	78	0.5	0.7	−2.4

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

MONSOON FAIRLY ACTIVE

Western Disturbances Affect N. W. F.

POONA, June 18.

The monsoon is fairly active in the Peninsula, Central Provinces, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, and United Provinces extending to East and North Punjab. Western disturbances are affecting North-West Frontier. Rainfall is nearly general in Chota Nagpur, East United Provinces, Konkan, Deccan, Malabar; Local in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, West United Provinces, West Central India, Berar, Central Provinces, East and North Punjab, Mysore, North Madras Coast; while a few falls occurred in Baluchistan, East Rajputana, South-East Madras.

Chief amounts:—Hazaribagh, Marmagoa—three inches; Simla, Dharampur, Dalhousie, Ratnagir, Sonavar, Nizamabad, Mangalore—two; Chandbali, Sambalpur Calicut, Masulipatam—one and half; Saugor Island, Gorakhpur, Agra, Chanda, Sholapur, Bijapur, Parbhani, Cochin, Trivandrum Kurnool, Anantpur—one; Port Blair, Khandwa, Hoshangabad—three quarters; Sibsagar, Silchar, Sandheads, Shillong, Bareilly, Pendra, Muktesar, Delhi, Ambala, Jalgaon, Ahmednagar, Cuddapah, Vizagapatam, Mahableshwar, Mercara—half.

Forecast—Until evening of the 19th rainfall may be fairly widespread in Malabar and Konkan and occur locally in Deccan, Central parts of the country, North-East India, United Provinces. A few falls are also likely in North Madras Coast, Rajputana, East and North Punjab along North-West Frontier.—A. P.

Special News FROM LONDON

(From Our Correspondent)

Aldous Huxley, who is at present living in California, will visit India in the winter.

He will deliver 8 lectures on religion at Calcutta University, under the terms of the Ghosh Foundation.

He is one of the central figures of a group, under the "high priesthood" of Gerald Heard, who preach the scientific-spiritual ideals expounded by Huxley two years ago in his book "Ends and Means." The group used to meet in London, now it meets in California.

"Ends and Means" received a challenging reply from K. S. Shelvankar, who wrote last year "Ends *Are* Means."

* * * *

There is one place in the world where the British White Paper on Palestine was received with satisfaction; in Rome.

The Italians are boasting that Arab resistance to the British plan is the result of their propaganda efforts.

* * * *

To emphasise the significance of the Soviet as an ally the following note is given by M. Molotov, to a London newspaper:—

Russia's virility should be a source of assurance. Our population is rapidly approaching the two-hundred-million mark. According to the latest census one-third of the population is now town folk, proving the large scale industrialisation of the country. In 1826 only 17 per cent. lived in towns.

* * * *

Albanian Port Santi Quaranta will, by order of the Duce, be called in future Port Edda in honour of Mussolini's daughter—Count Ciano's wife.

* * * *

The Italian Government produce monthly a beautiful magazine, full of photogravure pictures, to publicise Italian holiday resorts. Its name is "Italia."

This month it is suspended because of a paper shortage in Italy.

* * * *

A large number of American municipalities in the United States along the Canadian border are following the example of Canada in banning the purchase of German goods for their services.

The movement is slowly progressing southwards and every day more and more areas join in.

* * * *

The French General Staff have completed one plan for forcing the German Siegfried Line. French generals are convinced that only a war of attack can achieve results in the future.

They also have a defensive and offensive plan to meet a German attack through Switzerland; and an offensive plan for the Italian front.

* * * *

Franco's Secret Service has mobilised all citizens in a round-up of alleged criminals "to make Spain safe for Spaniards."

A notice is inserted in magazines and newspapers appealing to the public to denounce before the authorities "any person suspected of criminal acts during or after the Marxist régime." Police are daily seizing hundreds of persons on charges of assassination, robbery, treason and activities inimical to the National movement.

* * * *

Senor Gayda is boasting that after sanctions were decreed Fascism swore to have its revenge—and the revenge has partly come.

He believes Fascists have induced the potentates of Britain and France to bow the knee before Stalin, and there is more to be done.

* * * *

As a result of I.R.A. incidents many Irish workmen in Britain are finding it difficult to get employment in that country. Scotland-yard's Special Branch, in charge of the I.R.A., investigations, have reported that a considerable number have recently returned to their own country.

In the last five years about 80,000 Irishmen have crossed to England to work. About 12,000 of them have received unemployment benefit in Britain.

* * * *

The Polish Government has not agreed, at any rate for the time being, to the plan of forming a Czech foreign Legion in Poland.

It is understood that General Prchala will leave shortly for France where a meeting of Czech leaders in exile will take place. It is not impossible that ex-President Benes should also attend the meeting. It depends upon his diary in America.

* * * *

Two elephants, 18 inches high and carved from rosewood, were set up behind the Grosvenor-house Toastmaster on Thursday June 1 when a dinner was held by Mr. T. V. A. Isvaran, Mysore Trade Commissioner in London, to celebrate the 55th birthday of the Maharajah of Mysore.

The banquet was held with typical Eastern splendour. The host, who presided, wore a long embroidered coat and turban of white and gold and was decorated with the Order of Rajasevaskta, or the Mysore double eagle, of gold set with diamonds, emeralds, rubies and pearls. Green flags and coffee from Mysore were the only Indian touches to an otherwise typically English menu. Agar-battis, from Mysore, of course, were burned on the dining tables at which sat Lord Samuel, (guest of honour) Lord Lamington and other former Indian Governors.

* * * *

Lancashire trade circles do not fear undue repercussions from the Indian Congress Committee's decision forbidding persons handling British textiles from standing as party candidates in any elections.

I have it from one Lancashire merchant—an authority on the subject—that Lancashire regards the ban as a 'purely propagandist "sour grapes" counterblast to the recently-reduced import duties on British fabrics. Another authority says: The decision is only to be regretted as a further attempt to belittle British goods and is doomed to failure as far as any serious boycott is concerned.

* * * *

Italians, searching for oil and petroleum, are drilling all over Albania.

The existing wells, in order to increase their output, are being equipped with the most modern apparatus.

* * * *

The attempts of German diplomats unofficially to establish contact with Stalin have failed.

Hitler wanted to improve Russo-German relations and spike the anti-aggression bloc's guns. Hitler thought of employing General Sirovy, ex-Czech C-in-C. But Sirovy is now passive; anyway he is no diplomat and certainly no favourite of the Russians.

Colonial circles in Paris believe that the Portuguese will soon follow the Dutch in embarking upon a large-scale construction of warships.

Like the Dutch, the Portuguese Government intends to send these warships to its colonies.

* * * *

Political circles in South-America are following with great anxiety the progress of Nazi activities in Mexico aiming at a restaging of the Spanish civil war in that country.

It is believed that a Mexican revolution would be so instigated as to coincide with a European configration and it would then mainly serve to distract and embarrass the United States Government.

* * * *

The Government of Italian-East Africa is considering the introduction of forced labour in the territory under its jurisdiction.

The liberation of the slaves enforced without any preparations has led to a total disorganisation of the primitive native economic and the breakdown of the tribal chiefs' authority. As a consequence of these hasty reforms, the Italians find it impossible to recruit enough workers for the extensive coffee-plantations in the Galla, Sidamo and Jemma districts.

* * * *

Turkish Government and business circles are seriously perturbed about the complete stoppage of German purchases since the conclusion of the Turko-British Anti-Aggression Pact.

The gap created by the sudden disappearance of the German market where 60 per cent. of the Turkish export commodities was sent may have grave effects upon the country's economy.

Earlier protest against the violently anti-Turkish tendency of German broadcasts in Arabic having remained without any effect, the Turkish Government had decided to retaliate by inaugurating a broadcast service of its own in the Arab language.

Ankara is confident that their own broadcast will more than counteract the effects of German propaganda in the Arab countries based upon the lie that the aim of the new alliance between Turkey and Britain is the suppression of the now independent Arab countries and the incorporation into their respective spheres of influence.

Our Readers' Views

WHAT JAIPUR ADMINISTRATION LACKS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In a letter published recently in your esteemed daily 'A Jaipurian' has rightly given expression to the public feelings. The following lines will clear the matter all the more. Mr. Dewan Chand Bajaj has reverted to his place and Mr. F. S. Young's term will expire by 15th of August. Mr. Chakravarti who was C.I.D. Superintendent has already taken charge in U.P. During the terms of office of these three officers many ugly situations arose which led to many complications and heart-burnings. Before the advent of foreign officers, Jaipur public was more or less satisfied, but, with their advent, problems multiplied and the atmosphere became surcharged with warring elements. I do not want to impute motives but none can deny the fact that the responsibility of the creation of troubles often lies on those who are not in a position to understand the local conditions and do not identify themselves with the sons of the soil.

People might be remembering what took place in Sikar. A petty domestic quarrel took a serious turn leading to many difficulties and several complications. The memory of the firing on the unarmed masses, resulting into the deaths of seventeen persons, according to official communique, is still fresh in our mind. Sikar people though crushed with force are still morally rebellious.

Then comes the question of Muslims' agitation relating to the problem of the mosque. A breach of municipal bye-law was taken as a challenge to State autocracy and the authorities in charge of affairs resorted to firing, a thing which created mistrust in the hearts of loyal Muslim subjects and they gave vent to their feelings by leaving Jaipur for Delhi. It is useless to discuss the merits of firing but none can dispute the rights of Muslims to demand the appointment of an independent enquiry committee. If the firing was justified there was no reason for the State authorities to be afraid of appointing such a committee, if it was not justified it was unjust and unequitable to leave those unpunished who were responsible for the loss of so many lives and the ruin of so many hearts. Even Congress, a purely national organisation which never involves itself in communal matters, was persuaded to depute Messrs Ashraff and Paliwal to visit the place and submit their report. The statement issued by our respected leader, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, disillusioned many and it became clear that those who feli victims to firing deserved the sympathy of Hindus and Muslims alike. Then came the Prajamandal agitation.

Here the situation was handled all the more ridiculously. Ban on the entry of a peace-loving man like Seth Jamnalalji was followed by his entry in the State territory. He can be the last man whose presence can ever disturb the peaceful atmosphere of any place. He was arrested, thrown like a shuttle-cock from place to place and afterwards detained in a secluded place. His arrest was followed by Satyagraha by the brave citizens of Jaipur. A reign of terror began. Frequent lathi charges won a noble title to Mr. Chakravarti who was called 'Lathi Bahadur' by the masses in Jaipur.

Gandhiji suspended the movement at the moment when the authorities were quite unnerved. But this magnanimous gesture of good will on the part of Gandhiji received no response from the authorities and the prisoners are still detained behind the prison bars. This is, in short, the record of events of the last two or three years. As a matter of fact outsiders can never be held responsible for these events because of their ignorance of local conditions. Want of sympathy with public feelings is considered by some to be one of the causes of the bad handling of the situation by the outsiders but I am never prepared to accept it as one of the causes. The defect lies in the very system of asking the services of outsiders and not in its details. Officers coming from outside are hardly in a position to understand the feelings and sentiments of the people they are governing. They are naturally suspicious of the people. Similar is the case with the public. The public can hardly accommodate with those who are not known to them. Mutual suspicions lead to bitterness of feelings and ultimately to the creation of troubles. If capable local persons are appointed to responsible posts, the public as well as officers will approach each other with feelings of sympathy and affection. Mutual understanding will create harmonious relations between the administrators and the administered. In Jaipur the situation is still tense. Muslims are bent upon resorting to Satyagraha for the realisation of their demands. Nothing has come out of the negotiations between the authorities and the Prajamandal. On this occasion the State will act wisely if it will appoint capable persons of the State to the posts which are still lying vacant. This act is sure to ease the situation and minimise the dangers of trouble which is liable to arise if officers unacquainted with local situation are given the chance of handling the State affairs.—Yours, etc.,

'NATIONALIST.'

ARYA SAMAJ AND HYDERABAD

The 14 Demands

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Central organisation of the Arya Samaj, the Arya Sarvadeshik Sabha of Delhi, in its meeting of 30th April 1938 made 14 demands from H.E.H. the Nizam's Government which have since been made the subject of an anti-Muslim Propaganda.

Since the said demands are being referred to from time to time by Arya propagandists and others and people are left to draw their own conclusions from alleged and vague grievances, it would be only fair to study these 14 demands and see how far they are justified by facts.

The First demand is for the cancellation of Circular No. 53 regarding public meetings. This circular stands cancelled for a long time and the circular which was substituted in its place makes it specifically clear that it will not affect religious meetings. The Arya Samajists are or claim to be a purely religious body. How are they interested in matters outside the religious sphere which neither affect their religion nor their individual liberty?

The second demand is for the Cancellation of rules governing public religious performances.

In regard to public religious performances the attitude of the Nizam's Government is laid down in a Firman issued by His Exalted Highness' predecessor about 40 years ago, the first paragraph of which reads:

"When a person, in pursuance of his faith, so acts in public as to cause offence to people of other creeds and sects, then, in the simple interest of peace, it is the duty of every Government to stop such action as would, as a matter of fact, interfere, in some manner or other, with the public peace."

It is worthy of note that this Firman did not arise out of any Hindu religious performance but was the outcome of a Muslim sectarian dispute over the Jaffari Mosque.

The underlying idea of this Firman was fully explained in a subsequent Firman which stated as follows:

"Regard must always be had to the principle underlying by Firman in respect of the Jaffari mosque....The Government of a country which is inhabited by persons of heterogeneous castes and creeds must never, as a Government, decide to stop any religious performances in public unless such performance is really offensive to persons of other beliefs and is thus dangerous to the maintenance of public peace. To prevent any breach of the public peace, it is the rule in this Government that any religious buildings or compound (such as mosque church or 'other place of worship) should never be allowed to be built without the formal sanction of Government so that, before these institutions come into being, the Government may have an opportunity of considering the question of public peace and safety."

These two Firmans really lay down the guiding principles of the State in the matter of religious performances.

Along with these Firmans, there is also an order issued by Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur as Prime Minister on the recommendation of the Inspector-General of Districts Police who reported that the introduction of new religious processions in the Nizam's Dominions had caused friction in several districts leading to disturbance of public peace.

Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur who issued the order himself is a Hindu who is held in the highest esteem by his community. The order reads as follows:—

"If any person or class of persons, desire as a new measure to conduct in a public place, any religious performance which is not being done in any other public place in His Highness the Nizam's Dominions and if such performance is likely to prove offensive to any other class of persons. Such new performance may, for the maintenance of the public peace, be stopped under orders...."

New performances only require sanction, before they are carried out; others do not.

Moreover, in the application of the rules, no distinction is made between Hindus, Muslims or the followers of any other religion as will be seen from the fact that quite recently, in Warangal, a Ganpati procession was allowed to pass in front of a Muslim Durgah despite protests of local Muslims whose objections were not considered strong enough to divert the route of the procession.

The second grievance of the Arya Samajists, therefore turns out to be an imaginary one.

The third demand of the Arya Samajists is for the cancellation of the rules for the conduct of Akharas (Arenas) in the Nizam's Dominions. This demand again is typical of the Arya Samaj mentality.

The Akhara rules about which so much fuss is being made are only in the nature of precautions against Akharas opened avowedly for physical culture not being used as training grounds for communal fighting.

The rules, incidentally, apply to all Akharas whether they be Hindu, Muslim or of any other community and only require compulsory registration, supply of information regarding office-bearers, members, staff meetings, funds and other matters. The rules also make provision for regular inspection of the Akharas by the First Taluqdar, Commissioner of Police and the District Superintendent of Police.

If the object of Arya Samajists in opening and maintaining Akaras is a peaceful one, they have nothing to fear from the authorities. They cannot also complain of partiality or communal distinction because the rules apply to the Muslim Akharas as much as those of the Hindus.

The fourth demand is for cancellation of rules for the establishment of private schools.

The rules regarding schools came into existence in 1923 when the Anglo-Vernacular Mission School, Jalna, flatly refused to furnish the Government with certain information asked for on the ground that it was not in receipt of any Government grant-in-aid and as such was under no obligation to accede to the wishes of H.E.H. the Nizam's Educational authorities. As it was likely that other private schools might adopt the same attitude and as it was of utmost importance that H.E.H. the Nizam's Government should have full information about the different educational movements and also collect complete statistics regarding all kinds of educational institutions in the Dominions, rules were framed for the establishment and guidance of private institutions with a view to see them conducted in accordance with recognised principles of education and hygiene.

The fifth demand is for enquiries into the cases of communal riot by impartial commission.

Even in British India, such commissions are not appointed except in the gravest of situations. The communal disturbances in Hyderabad which gave rise to this demand lasted for about a week and though they extended over the whole of the city proper, only 4 persons were killed and 171 injured. Since there is a rigid separation of the executive from the judiciary in the State, the offences which were committed under the law were tried in courts of law. Since the police never once opened fire anywhere, it is surprising that the Arya Samajists should demand an extra-judicial commission disregarding the existing law courts and the public might be left to draw its own conclusions from it.

The sixth demand is regarding the prohibition of outside preachers. Originally, the restrictions on outside preachers were imposed during the Shia-Sunni tension in the State some years ago and were applicable to Muslim preachers. Since some time before the riots in Hyderabad, cases were reported of outside Hindu preachers inciting trouble. Government decided, during the riots, to extend the scope of its previous orders to preachers of all communities. These orders, it may be noted, apply no less to Christian than the Hindu and Muslim preachers and are subject to revision I shall deal with the remaining demands in my second letter.—Yours, etc.,

A. S. P.

IN DEFENCE OF PROHIBITION

A Reply To The Archbishop Of Bombay

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The delay in writing this reply was caused by my inability to get, so far, the full text of His Grace's address delivered at the Rotary Lunch on May the 30th instant. It appears the speech created a sensation among the anti-prohibitionists and the fact that the criticism so far appeared in papers is in favour of the speech, makes one feel that the arguments so ably put forward by His Grace are unrefutable. However I wish to point out some of the fallacies in the address.

Let us first assume that his definition of law "as an ordinance of reason for the common good made and promulgated for the community by a competent authority", is correct. The people of India has the power by vote to elect its legislators and through them protect themselves against evils of whatever nature. It is reasonable to presume, therefore, that the Congress Government elected by a majority is a competent authority in the Presidency of Bombay to make and promulgate laws.

Is Prohibition law "an ordinance of reason?" One may hesitate to answer this question; just as one may heistate to pass an opinion on several other laws that are and where existing in this country and others. What about the law that enforces cellibacy among the Catholic Clergy? I know of several well known biologists that ridicule a law that enforces one to live against the laws of nature. Under what law was Gallileo thrown behind the bars for proclaiming to the world that the planets moved round the Sun? And what about the law of Inquisition founded by Pope Innocent IV in 1248?

"Was it an ordinance of reason for the common good made and promulgated for the community by a competent authority."

And coming to our own country wasn't the Sarda Act passed in the teeth of opposition of some Orthodox Indians? And what has one to say of the Conscription Bill recently passed in the British Parliament? Haven't all these laws created a sense of resentment among a certain section of law abiding members of the public?

Every country has its own legal systems laid down for human action and a legal act in one country may be illegal in another. The sterilisation law adopted in Germany and supported by almost all the scientists in that country will, in India, be considered as an unwarranted interference with the personal liberty of an individual, even if he is mentally difficient.

The imposition of the will of the majority on the minority is the established rule in most estates to-day, especially when debatable issues are at stake. The drink problem is an acute one among the working calsses and the object of the Congress Government in enforcing prohibition is to save this important class from ruination. It would be helpful to our country, if a recently arrived foreigner like His Grace, before he delivered his next address against prohibition, gets in touch with the Mill Hands in Parel or moves about, for a change, among the poorer Christians of Bassein and see for himself the condition of those miserable unfortunates. As a medical man I had the occasion to see a series of weak and sickly people among these poor folk and one cannot imagine that alcohol can play so much havoc to mankind. They drink as a matter of course after the day's work and eat less than what their body demands. The net result is that they are totally unfit, after some time, for any strenuous work and an ordinary ailment is likely to lead them to an early grave. An energetic campaign by all the concentrated forces of religion, edutaion and social welfare" will not be satisfactory campaign against drunkenness among such illiterate folks. The propaganda "to let the drink go round the dinner table and never touch it" might have worked in a highly civilized country like Ireland. But this is India and the drink problem is amongst the lower classes, who cannot be easily convinced on the evils of drink by means of propaganda. Sterner measures are required to deal with those who have no brains to distinguish between right and wrong.

If prohibition failed in America, it is because the Government tried to impose their religion "you shall not drink" upon people that were rich and highly civilised bordering on to decadence. An average Indian is a law abiding citizen and not rich enough to go to a bootlegger when 'thirsty'. Besides, the two major religious communities Hindus and Muslims, consider prohibition as part of their religion and hence there is no reason at all why prohibition should not succeed in this country.

A plea has been put forward that prohibition will cause hardship to wine merchants and throw a number of people out of employment. To this, may I say that the liquor industry employs few people in proportion to its capital, and is, therefore, an enemy of the working classes?—Yours, etc.,

A CATHOLIC DOCTOR.

SCIENCE and INDUSTRY

Tanning In Punjab

Scope For Its Development

(From the Secretary, Board of Economic Inquiry, Punjab)

The Board of Economic Inquiry, Punjab, recently conducted an inquiry on the economics of leather-tanning and the report 'Tanning Industry in the Punjab" has just been issued. The following extracts from the foreword by the Director of Industries of the Province are of much interest, particularly to business men and young men seeking a career, as the industries connected with leather offer much scope for development.

Next to weaving, the tanning and leather working trades occupy the second place in importance in the industrial occupation of the peoples of the Punjab. According to the census of 1931, 202,737 persons were shown as having tanning and leather works as their principal occupation, while another 13,718 persons followed these trades as subsidiary occupations. The Punjab is one of the largest producers of hides and skins, and the quality of some of these is recognised to be superior to that available in most other parts of the country. Excepting oxen, there are more animals per square mile in the Punjab than the average for the whole of India. The province is one of the chief goat-skin exporting centres and has practically a monopoly for the export of lamb-skins. At the same time, the Punjab is rich in tanning materials, e.g., 'kikar' and 'babul' barks, myrobalans, etc.

THE PUNJAB HIDES

The Punjab hides are particularly suited for sole leather and such strong leather goods as harness and saddlery, beltings, suitcases, leather trunks, attache cases and the like. From the heavy cowhides and from the medium weight buffalo-hides, picking bands can be manufactured. If good hairy picking bands were produced from the thick cowhides in the Punjab, a very large trade would be possible, because large quantities of these are now imported from foreign countries for use in the textile industry. The spready cowhides of the Punjab are a suitable material for making enamelled hides for unholstery. A fair quantity of this leather is imported for covering motor car and railway carriage cushions. From goat-skins we can manufacture good leather to replace the 'nari' (red leather for uppers of shoes) and also high class Morocco skins. From large sized sheep-skins we can manufacture roller skins and also a leather to replace the crudely tanned sheep-skins, which are used largely for book-binding and as shoe lining. The Punjab hides and skins could further be usefully utilised in a general way for a large variety of utility leather wares.

THE LEATHER TRADE

Yet, in spite of these natural advantages, and a growing preference for leather goods and stylish foot-wear, the tanning industry of the province continues to be neglected, and in consequence the Punjab is largely an exporter of hides and skins in the raw state. Actual figures of the export and import trade of the Punjab in hides and skins are available for 1937-38 only, as, for the purposes of inland trade statistics, the Punjab Province was grouped together with Delhi and North-West Frontier Province up to the year 1936-37. According to the figures of 1937-38 the Punjab exported 116,824 maunds of raw hides and 168,761 maunds of raw skins, as against 45,883 maunds of tanned hides and skins and leather, or only about 14 per cent. of the total export. It will be interesting to compare here our position with Madras. In 1937-38, Madras exported 54,172 maunds of raw hides, 95,354 maunds of raw skins and 241,049 maunds of tanned hides and skins and leather, that is to say, the proportion of tanned hides and skins and leather to the total export was 62 per cent. Madras is one of our largest purchasers of goat-skins, and we buy back our own goat-skins tanned in Madras at considerably higher rates. Similarly, our lamb-skins, which are exported primarily to Leipzig, are, after tanning, received back in India or are sent out to other countries at three or four times the price of the primary product. There is no reason why the Punjab should not be able to send out tanned, instead of raw, hides and skins.

WASTEFUL METHODS

The present methods of tanning followed in the province are crude and wasteful, and the industry is generally in the hands of illiterate cottage tanners. Modern tanneries have been set up from time to time, but with a few exceptions have not proved very successful, owing to lack of proper organisation or of technical knowledge, or due to competition from imported leathers. The amelioration of the economic condition of the village tanner and the general improvement of the tanning and leather working trades have been receiving the special attention of the Department of Industries. In the past, training in the use of up to date implements and tools and modern methods of work was provided to the tanners near their homes by means of peripatetic demonstration parties. In 1935 a Central Tanning Institute was established at Jullundur with a course of about ten months' duration for the professional tanners and of two years' duration for educated persons. The aim of the Institute is to provide practical training in improved methods of tanning to village 'chamars' in order to improve the village tanning industry and also to provide trained labour for the industry generally, as well as to train educated young men to fill more responsible position in it. A tanning class operates in the Government Industrial School, Muzafargarh, for the convenience of tanners and others in the Western Punjab. The Government Industrial School, Kasur, specialises in leather manufactures. In the beginning, caste prejudices stood in the way of admissions to this School, but it has now turned the corner and some educated young men have come forward to receive training in it. A peripatetic tanning demonstration party has been sanctioned under the Rural Development Programme and it is proposed to have a second demonstration party in the near future. The Industrial Research Laboratory of the Department took up research in the utilisation of tannery waste for the production of glue. A class of ten persons, including representatives of the hereditary glue makers of Rewari, was held last winter and the use of the improved devices and methods evolved at the Laboratory were taught to them. As a result of the training, it is hoped that the defects complained of in Rewari glue will be removed, and it is an encouraging sign that one of the trainees has started a small-scale glue factory at Amritsar.

BRIGHT FUTURE

There is a bright future ahead for the tanning industry and the leather working trades, if properly organised by persons of education and by those with theoretical and practical knowledge of leather technology. The report presents a comprehensive picture of the present position of the industry and it is hoped that prospective industrialists and investors will draw upon it freely in an intensive study of the subject and judge for themselves the possibilities of setting up this lucrative trade.

"DISCOURAGING TALE"

Soap Industry In Mysore

(From A Correspondent)

Mysore is for Mysoreans—but are Mysoreans for Mysore?

That question is suggested by the figures of soap consumption in the State quoted by the Chairman of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works in his inaugural address at the All-India Soap Makers' Conference.

"Successful financially though the Government Soap Factory has been, there is, however, no case for self-complacency here," he said, and quoted figures: In Mysore, while the imports in 1914-15 totalled Rs. 1,30,000, and the exports Rs. 1,300, the value of the imports in 1935-36 was Rs 10,83,000 and of exports only Rs. 8,39,000. The net adverse balance in respect of soaps in Mysore has nearly doubled from Rs. 1,29,000 to Rs. 2,54,000. These figures show alike the large increase in consumption of soap and wasteful double routing of soap traffic.

DISCOURAGING TALE

These figures carry their own comment to every thinking Mysorean. The "Mysore Soap" has carried the name of the State far and wide—the Spanish refugees in England preferred Mysore Soap! As the First Member said in his opening address at the All-India Soap Makers' Conference, "one of the earliest industrial enterprises pioneered by the Mysore Government and its successfull working for a period of some twenty years is a gratfying testimony to the soundness of the industrial policy inaugurated in those days and considerably developed in succeeding years."

But there are figures that tell a tale of discouragement. The total soap production and consumption in India at the present time is about 75,000 tons, or less than double of what it was 20 years ago. A considerable proportion of this constitutes the manufacture of a single British firm which has established a large factory in India. The progress achieved in the soap sphere is not conspicuous, particularly in comparison with such industries as steel, cement, aud sugar, whose development has been phenomenal.

The Soap Makers' Conference went into the details of their work. For one thing the chemical weakness of India stands in the way. Mysore cannot claim that it uses cent per cent local material or that it uses all economies in respect of recovery of waste products or regulated marketing.

But Mysore is awake to the situation. When the Metur Chemical Corporation and the Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers come into operation, some relief for heavy chemicals would be forthcoming. And the Mysore Iron and Steel Works will also help to prevent import from abroad every major item of machinery or spare part and important stores required in daily operation.

ORISSA PREMIER MEETS GOVERNOR

CUTTACK, June 17.

The Hon'ble Mr. Biswanath Das Premier of Orissa, returned from Puri last night after interviewing His Excellency the Governor.

The cause for his sudden visit to the Governor is not yet known but it is believed that during the interview subjects concerning the forthcoming visit of H. E. the Viceroy to Orissa was discussed.

This is the first official visit of the Viceroy to Orissa since Orissa has become a separate province.

FOR BOMBAY

Mr. Das will attend the meeting of the All India Congress Committee and the Premiers' Conference at Bombay.

Mr. Harekrishna Mehtab, a member of the Congress Working Committee, leaves Cuttack to-day for Balasore 'en route' to Bombay, where he will attend the Working Committee and A.I.C.C. meetings.—United Press.

Karachi Port Trust

KARACHI, June 17.

The Karachi Port Trust authorities have offered Rs. 4,000 to the Government of India for the purchase of 17 menial quarters at Keamari belonging to the Military Department.

Previously, an offer of Rs. 3,000 was made by the Port Trust, which was rejected by the Government of India.—United Press.

DR. KHAN SAHIB'S SON PASSES AWAY

PESHAWAR, June 18.

Mr. John Khan Sahib, the 26-year old son of Dr. Khan Sahib, Premier of Frontier, passed away this morning at 10 at the Premier's residence. Mr. John had been suffering from typhoid for about 20 days.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose paid a visit to Dr. Khan Sahib's residence to express his condolence at the sad demise of the Premier's son.

Mr. John had a brilliant academic career. He received his school and college education in England and passed B.A. Honours from the Oxford University and Bar examination at the Middle Temple. He returned to India last year after spending 15 years in Europe and joined the Bar.

The burial takes place this evening at Utmanzai, the village home of Khan Brothers.—United Press.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, June 17

T Morrison ss Rajput of 3538 reg tons, Captain J Murray arrived from Tegal (Java) via Colombo and Tellicherry with cargo of sugar

B I S N ss Vasna of 2626 reg tons, Captain T J Murphy arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi with passengers and general cargo

P and O S N ss Cathay of 8750 reg tons, Captain E H Starling arrived from Brisbane via Australian Ports, and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 17-6-39

S S Brisbane Maru (O S K) for Karachi, Penang and China, Japan Ports.

SAILED

B I S N ss Binnicid of 3170 reg tons, Captain S J Howe sailed for Calcutta via Cochin, Colombo and Madras with local cargo.

P and O S N ss Cathay of 8750 reg tons, Captain E H Starling sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

F F Campbell ss Pres Hayes of 6195 reg tons, Captain H S Bauer sailed for New York via Suez with local and same bottom cargo.

K Nixon ss City of Barcelona of 3524 reg tons, Captain E J Myles sailed for Liverpool, Manchester via Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

T Morrison ss Pundit of 3199 reg tons, Captain L H Bonnard sailed for Rangoon via Cochin, Coast Ports and Colombo with local cargo.

Caltex (India) Ltd ss El Segundo of 2256 reg tons, Captain G Hedberg sailed for Bahrein in watter ballast.

Scindia Steam Nvg ss El Hind of 3225 reg tons, Captain L J Evans sailed for Karachi via Bhavnagar and Bedi Bunder with local and same bottom cargo.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, June 17

1 Nagara 3980 Colombo 20-6 L Edwards
2 Circassia 6580 Glasgow 24-6 Anchor Line
4 Rajput 3398 Port Okha 20-6 T Morrison
5 City of Lyons 4461 Calcutta 16-6 F F Campbell
7 City of Hongkong 6671 Karachi 21-6 K Nixon
11 City of Barcelona 3524 Karachi 17-6 K Nixon.
14 Wolfsburg 3827 Bremen 20-6 L Edwards
15 Tairea 3756 Durban 21-6 M M
16 Pres Hayes 6195 New York 17-6 F F Campbell
17 El Segundo 2256 Bahrein 17-6 Caltex India

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Pundit 8193 Rangoon 18-6 T Morrison
3 Chakdina 1580 Persian Gulf 20-6 M M
6 El Hind 3225 Karachi 18-6 Scindia S N
9 Janaki 527 Tuticorin 1/6 Malabar Steamship

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Vasna 2625 N F N F M M
H Revati 292 NF NF Malabar Steamship
H O S Shrivati 253 N F N F Malabar S
L Jaladuta 3529 N F N F, Scindia S N
P/Q Varela 1526 N F N F M M

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Canton 6-7-39 P and O S N
Burdwan 17-6-39 M M
Chitral 8-6-39 P and O S N
Mooltan 19-6-39 P and O S N
Corfu 22-6-39 P and O S N
Strathallan 29-6-39 P and O S N
FROM LIVERPOOL
Castalia 5-7-39 Anchor Line
FROM HAMBURG
Neuentels 17-6-39 L Edwards
Algenib 19-6-39 L Edwards
Goldentels 24-6-39 L Edwards
Trautentels 24-6-39 L Edwards
FROM NEW YORK
Pres Garfield 27-7-39 F F Campbell
Pres. Polk 29-6-39 F F Campbell
Silverfir 20-6-39 Volkart Bros
FROM HULL
Serbino 19-6-39 J Finlay
FROM OSLO
Ceylon 7-7-39 L Edwards
FROM TRIESTE
Cortelazzo 16-6-39 L Triestino
Conte Rosso 2a-6-39 L Triestino
FROM GENOA
Victoria 24-7-39 L Triestino
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Atlas Maru 25-6-39 O S Kaisha
Arima Maru 22-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Akagisan Maru 19-6-39 M B Kaisha
Melbourne Maru 4-7-39 O S Kaisha
Zinzan Maru 29-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Conte Biancamano 13-7-39 L Triestino
Ginyo Maru 28-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Ranchi 23-6-39 P and O S N
Ranpura 8-7-39 P and O S N
Conte Verde 22-6-39 L Triestino
FROM BASRA
Barpeta 22-6-39 M M
Varsova 24-6-39 M M
FROM CALCUTTA
Gogra 17-6-39 M M
Orna 25-6-39 M M
FROM MOULMEIN
Nirvana 19-6-39 M M
FROM SYDNEY
Strathmore 30-6-39 P and O S N
FROM RANGOON
Jalaganga 18-6-39 Scindia S N
Howra 17-6-39 M M
FROM DURBAN
Kenya 24-6-39 M M
Tairea 10-7-39 M M
FROM KARACHI
Zinzan Maru 30-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Wachtfels 19-6-39 L Edwards

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Strathmore 1-7-39 P and O S N
Ranpura 8-7-39 M M
Maloja 15-7-39 P and O S N
Rawalpindi 22-7-39 P and O S N
Ranchi 24-6-39 P and O S N
FOR LIVERPOOL
City of Hongkong 6-7-39 K Nixon
Circassia 30-6-39 Anchor Line
FOR HAMBURG
Wolfsburg 20-6-39 L Edwards
Wachtfels 22-6-39 L Edwards
FOR NEW YORK
Pres. Polk 1-7-39 F F Campbell
Pres Garfield 24-7-39 F F Campbell
Silverfir 23-6-39 Volkart Bros
FOR TRIESTE
Conte Verde 22-6-39 L Triestino
FOR GENOA
Conte Biancamano 13-7-39 L Triestino
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Zinzan Maru 4-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Nagpore 6-7-39 P and O S N
Burdwan 20-6-39 P and O S N
Arima Maru 23-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Ginyo Maru 14-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Victoria 24-7-39 L Triestino
Toyama Maru 4-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Gorla 22-6-39 P and O S N
Canton 6-7-39 P and O S N
Nissan Maru 23-6-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Rosso 25-6-39 L Triestino
FOR SYDNEY
Strathallan 29-6-39 P and O S N
FOR BASRA
Varela 22-6-39 M M
Chakdina 21-6-39 M M
FOR DURBAN
Tairea 21-6-39 M M
Kenya 5-7-39 M M
FOR JEDDAH
Jehangir 15-6-39 T Morrison
FOR MAURITIUS
Khosrou 16-6-39 T Morrison
FOR CALCUTTA
Orna 3-7-39 M M
FOR KARACHI
Zinzan Maru 23-6-39 N Y Kaisha
City of Hongkong 21-6-39 K Nixon
Nenenfels 19-6-39 L Edward
City of Barcelona 18-6-39 K Nixon
Circassia 24-6-39 Ancho, Line

P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S City of Lyons 15-6-39
S S President Hayes 16-6-39
S S El Hind 16-6-39
S S Sophie Marie 16-6-39
S S Mooltan (boats) 16-6-39
S S Kalavati 17-6-39
S S Netravati 17-6-39

EXPORTS

S S Circassia for Liverpool: 980 bags gr nut oil cake meal F H Kassam; 100 drums castor oil The Swastik Oil Mills; 25 drums gr nut oil The Swastik Oil Mills; 1967 bags gr nut oil cake exp K Prasad, 200 pkts gr nut kernals G Gokalchand; 75 drums castor oil A Hargovindas; 39 drums castor oil F F Campbell; 200 bales wool raw C Lister; 667 bags gr nut oil cake exp The East Asiatic Co

For Manchester: 34 bales ctn twist waste G M Vyas, 50 drums castor oil A Hargovindas; 28 bales ctn waste clean M Narotamdas; 92 bales ctn waste oily M Narotamdas; 125 bales raw cotton A Clayton.

For Glasgow: 25 drums castor oil The Swastik Oil Mills Ltd; 104 drums gr nut oil The Swastik Oil Mills; 52 drums castor oil A Hargovindas

For Montreal: 12 bales wln rugs Cox and Kings (Agents.

S S Silverfir for New York: 468 bags psyllium seeds D Abraham; 133 bags till seeds D Abraham.

For Philadelphia: 34 bales d/s goat skins D Abraham; 97 bags fennel seed D Abraham; 35 bales wool raw C Lister

For Baltimore: 320 bags till seeds D Abraham.

For Norfolk: 201 bales jute rags Champaklal.

S S City of Barcelona for Liverpool: 15 bales wool raw C Lister; 40 bales raw cotton The Patel Cotton.

IMPORTS

M S Sikisan Maru Agents M B Kaisha Ltd from Colombo: 7626 bags copra.

From Moji: 50 drums calcium carbide; 100 bales strawboards; 100 drums aniline dyes; 559 bags empty glass bottles

From Yokohama: 100 cts galvd plain iron sheets; 290 coils galvd steel wire; 150 cases beer; 90 bales staple fibre yarn.

From Nagoya: 1224 pkgs tiles; 158 cs porcelainware; 110 cases rayon yarn.

From Osaka: 575 C/Johns acetic acid; 250 brls red lead; 124 cases dyed ctn jeans; 185 cases staple fibre yarn; 348 cases ctn pcegoods; 371 cases rayon yarn; 315 pkgs copper wire, 117 bales white prtg paper; 1132 bales ctn yarn; 84 cts galvd plain iron sheets; 146 coils galvd iron wire; 365 cases art silk yarg; 87 bags empty glass bottles; 123 coils galvd plain iron wire; 60 pkgs glass bottles; 390 cts tiles; 60 cases wire nails; 153 cases glassware; 51 cts chestwood; 89 cases aluminium circles;

From Kobe: 193 bales staple fibre yarn; 125 cases rayon pcegoods; 185 cases rayon yarn; 50 cases insect coil; 50 pkgs match making machine parts; 410 cases chemical; 120 cases glass powder; 40 cases kisselgher; 43 cases bobbins; 92 cases playing cards; 225 cases refined camphor; 1579 cts tiles; 95 cases porcelainware; 296 cases ctn pcegoods; 55 bales wln yarn

London Rubber Steady

LONDON, June 7.

Messrs. Symington and Wilson have issued the following weekly rubber market export:—

Owing to the Whitsuntide holidays we did not issue any Report last Wednesday, our last issue having been dated 24th May. On the Thursday and Friday preceding the holidays the market was considerably firmer and with some good trade buying and a little speculative enquiry about prices advanced 3/16 to 1/4d. per lb. On the Tuesday and Wednesday following the holidays good buying continued and prices registered a further advance. On Thursday, 1st June, following on some slight unsteadiness in the Stock Markets our Market gradually became less active and prices eased again. Though part of the improvement in values has been lost prices are still slightly higher than they were fourteen days ago. At the time of writing the tone is steady at present levels with an apparently fairly general idea on the part of holders that it will pay to wait a little before selling.

The lowest price at which business has been reported in Standard Sheet on the Spot during the period under review was 8 3/16d. done on Thursday, 25th May, and the highest 8 3/8d. done on Wednesday, 31st May. At the time of writing the buyer's price of Standard Sheet on the Spot is 8 1/4d. per lb. and on the fourteen days prices show an advance of 3/16d. per lb. all round.

MALAYAN SHIPMENTS

The Malayan Information Agency have published particulars of the shipments of Rubber from Malaya for the month of May. Gross shipments amount to 42,214 tons. Imports total 12,697 tons which leaves a figure of 29,517 tons as the nett exports of Malayan produce. Against this the clearnces from the requlated area for the month are estimated at 26,500 tons, leaving an amount of about 3,000 tons to be supplied from stocks in Singapore and Penang.

Of the gross shipments 7,664 tons (April 8,145 tons) come to the United Kingdom, 19,459 tons (19,016 tons) go to the U. S. A., 6,008 tons (7,683 tons) to the Continent of Europe, 5,058 tons (4,923 tons) to British Possessions, 2,721 tons (2,422 tons) to Japan and 1,304 tons (1,479 tons) to other destinations.

For the half year January to June the licences issued in Malaya have been subject to a so called internal cut with the object of reducing the heavy overshipments of 11,381 tons carried forward from last year. This cut so far seems to have been singularly ineffective. According to the I.R.R.C. Statistical Bulletin Malaya shipped in the first four months of the year an excess of 2,491 tons over the full permissible exportable amount,—that is before making any deduction for the "internal cut." With a further small excess in May the total excess on the first five months of the year amounts to about 2,650 tons, making the total over-shipments to date, including the carry forward from last year, something over 14,000 tons.

CEYLON SHIPMENTS

Shipments from Ceylon for the month of May are cabled as 2,805 tons Own Rubber and 146 tons Imported Rubber, giving a total of 2,951 tons. The permissible exportable amount from Ceylon for the month was 4,417 tons so that shipments of Own Rubber are 1,612 tons less than what might have come forward and Ceylon's excess shipments of 1,159 tons at the end of April are completely wiped out.

DUTCH EAST INDIES SHIPMENTS.

The figures of shipments from the Dutch East Indies for May came to hand by cable this morning Shipments of Estate Rubber are given as 13,082 metric tons, equal to 12,889 long tons, and those of Native Rubber as 11,596 metric tons, equal to 11,424 long tons. Total shipments thus amount to 24,313 tons compared with 28,361 tons for April.

The permissible exportable amount for the Dutch East Indies for the month amounts to 26,312 tons so that over-shipments on the year, which amounted at the end of April to 5,554 tons, are reduced by 2,000 tons. Taking the figures as shown in the I.R.R.C. Bulletin at the end of April we calculate that including this month's shipments the Estates at the end of May had under-shipped to the extent of 2,549 tons while Native producers had over-shipped 6,104 tons.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, June 17.

GOVT. SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent Paper	95/11
4 per cent 1960-70	110/10
5 per cent 1945-55	113/12

BANKS

Bank of Baroda	108/4
Bank of Hindusthan	27/4
Bank of India	143
Central Bank	33/10
Imperial Bank F.P.	1350
Imperial Bank P.P.	575
Indian Overseas Bank	46/8
Reserve Bank	111
Union Bank	6/3

TEXTILES.

Ahmd New Textiles	355
Ambica	276/4
Arun	212/8
Arvind	111/5
Asok	182/8
Bharatkhand	79/0
Bombay Dyeing	162/6
Buckingham and Carnatics	173
Calico	572/8
Central India	211/4
Century	212/8
Colaba	124/6
Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills	440
Elgin	101/14
Gokak	138/2
Hukumchand	168/2
Indore	37/8
Jubilee	268/12
Khatau Makanji	52/8
Kohinoor	222/8
Laxmi Cotton	430
Madhusudan	2/0
Marsden	80
Morarji	116/14
Mysore	86/14
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	193/12
Raipur	615
Rajnagar	170
Sajjan	97/6
Sassoon and Alliance	70
Sholapur	2725
Simplex	73/2
Swadeshi	211/4
Vishnu	1027/8

HYDRO ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley Ord.	452/8
Tata Hydro Ord.	152/13
Tata Power Ord.	1278/12

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad Electrics	150/10
Ajmer Electrics	11/8
Amalgamated	10/4
Bombay Suburban	151/4
Bombay Tram.	128/12
Surat Electrics	147/8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown	353/12
Associated Cements	134/4
Belapur	178/2
Bombay Burma New	172/8
Bombay Burma Old	503/0
Bombay Stea m	246/4
Bombay Telephone	87/6
Br. B. Petrol	3/13
Burma Corporation	5/10
Dalmia Cement	12
Indian Bleaching	92/8
Industrial Investment Tr.	44/8
Indian Radio Ord.	350
Indian Radio Befd.	345
Indian Copper	1/11/6
Indian Iron	24/14
Mysore Sugar	31
Port Canning	71/12
Premier Construction	71
Rohtas Industries	22/11
Scindia Steam	1/14
Shivrajpur	36/8
Tata Oil	38/8
Tata Steel Ordy.	287/8
Tata Steel Defd.	1372/8
Bengal Steel Corpn.	12/13

JUTES

Birla Jute	15/8
Howrah	54/1
Hukumchand	5/9
Kamarhatty	495
Kankanarrah	386
Lawrence	58/8
Reliance	58/8

LONDON BULLION REVIEW

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. have issued the following report dated London May 31st.

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes on May 24th was £226,466,005 at 148/5d. per fine ounce, showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

In the open market about £1,500,000 of bar gold changed hands at the daily fixing during the past week. A large proportion of the supplies consisted of newly produced gold supplemented by a small amount from the authorities; most of the offerings were again taken for shipment to New York.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Gold, registered from midday on the 22nd instant to midday on the 27th instant.

IMPORTS

British West Africa	£285,166
British East Africa	24,554
British India	278,663
New Zealand	16,320
Australia	29,787
Netherlands	2,126,959
Switzerland	50,602
Germany	429,692
Other Countries	11,943
	£3,253,686

EXPORTS

United States of America	£2,407,0
Canada	6,020,202
Switzerland	6,703
British India	6,990
Other Countries	6,209
	£8,447,181

SILVER

The S.S. "Carthage" which sailed from Bombay on 27th instant carries Gold to the value of about £240,000.

In a somewhat poorly supported market prices eased off until 19.15/16d. for cash and 19 3/4d., for forward were quoted on Saturday. India resold and there was a moderate amount of selling of a miscellaneous character. Bears again showed some inclination to cover and at the lower levels support was received from American trade and arbitrage buying whilst Continental and speculative demand was also attracted.

A slight recovery yesterday has been lost to-day when with quotations again at 19.15/16d. for cash and 19 3/4d. for forward the market presents a steady appearance with buyers easier to find than sellers.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Silver, registered from midday on the 22nd instant to mid-day on the 27th instant.

IMPORTS

Belgium	£7,159
Germany	7,575
Eire	2,347
Portugal	2,450
Other Countries	5,126
	£24,657

EXPORTS

British India	£93,210
United States of America	66,820
Denmark	2,353
Sweden	2,297
Other Countries	2,707
	£167,387

BRITISH STEEL OUTPUT CAPACITY

Federation's Estimate

"In these days of emergency a reliable calculation of the producing capacity of the British steel trade is of obvious industrial and commercial importance; it gives the key to an estimate of the possible power of expansion remaining to the industry under present conditions.

The British Iron and Steel Federation has now worked out an up-to-date figure right up to the end of March of this year. It is computed that the total effective annual capacity of the trade, including open-heart furnaces, Bessemer concerters, electric furnaces, and stock and tropenas converters, is now about 14,700,000 tons. Since the end of December, 1937, when the annual capacity stood at 14,281,300 tons, a net addition of 421,160 tons a year has been made. This is reckoned by adding the capacities of the new furnances built and subtracting those of the units dismantled, giving an addition of 557,060 tons, and by allowing for a deduction of 135,900 tons a year due to changes in average melting practce. This puts the new figure at 14,702,460 tons, or, say, 14,700,000 tons.—State "M. G."

The calculation is based on returns from all the steel works carefully checked as to accuracy. Obsolete furnances which are not in use but which have not been demolished are written off completely. Due allowance is then made for the average number of days lost each year on account of holidays, repairs, re-linings, and improvements. Regard is paid to the possible limiting effect of auxiliary equipment, such as gas producers and handling equipment. In other words, the "effective" capacity is officially defined as the total aggregate output which might be turned out by all the useful plant working steadily for a full year and unaffected by abnormal factors, such as a possible scarcity of raw materials or large-scale accidents.

In actual practice it might not be possible to attain this calculated level. In its report on the industry in 1937 the Imports Duties Advisory Committee forecast a production rate of some 13,500,000 tons a year at the end of that year if sufficient supplies of scrap and pig iron were made available. In actual fact the output in November, 1937, the highest monthly figure ever yet recorded, was equivalent to an annual tonnage of some 13,250,000 tons, the computation being framed on the number of working days. This was only about 93 per cent. of the then effective annual capacity of over 14,280,000 tons, as set down above. The gap was probably caused by the failure to provide sufficient supplies of raw material and by inability to operate all the plant with the maximum efficiency.

FLOOD OF ORDERS

General conditions at present are roughly similar to those obtaining in 1937. The trade is flooded with orders, though distribution as to type is not entirely even Though the situation is still potential rather than actual, a stringency in scrap supplies is developing and resources of that material have to be husbanded. This means a movement towards a greater use of pig iron, and, fortunately, the annual capacity to produce that material has been increased.

If an allowance of 5 percent is made for abnormal factors the practical limit of steel-making capacity may be put at some 14,000,000 tons a year. To divide by twelve and obtain a monthly figure is misleading, as the number of working days in each month varies. With 300 working days a year, the practical limit of the daily output is some 44,700 tons of ingots. In April last the daily average was about 44,031 tons, so that the industry can still expand about 6 percent over the April performance before reaching the practical limit, according to the official estimate. The producing capacity still in hand over the plant operated in April amounts to over 800,000 tons a year.

A check on the pack capacity of the trade may be obtained by adding the peak monthly outputs for all the districts, to give a composite maximum monthly figure for the whole industry. The various districts reached their limit at different times, but the sum of the recent record outputs comes to 1,236,000 tons a month, corresponding to 14,832,000 tons a year.

OFFICIAL FIGURES

The official figure for the effective capacity includes the new scheme at Ebbw Vale, but takes no account of new units on the point of completion at Appleby-Fordingham. Apart from the sizable addition of the latter furnaces, estimated at some 100,000 tons a year, various other steel furnances are due to be completed and operated within the next few months in several districts. These will add to the effective capacity, but may not influence the practical level, as that may be determined by the available supplies of raw material."

BUSINESS CONDITIONS IN MYSORE: FIGURES FOR APRIL

The general business conditions in Mysore state during April 1939 indicate a decrease in the production of cotton piecegoods, yarn, gold, sugar and pig-iron, and an increase under matches and leather.

The production of cotton piecegoods was 2,951,000 yards as against 3,163,000 yards in the previous month and 2,842,000 yards in the corresponding month of the preceding year. Cotton piecegoods imported into and exported from Bangalore were 10,027 railway maunds and 12,366 railway maunds, respectively, as against 10,894 railway maunds and 10,181 railway maunds in March 1939. The quantity of yarn spun in mills was 1,606,000 lbs. as against 1,676,000 lbs. in the previous month and 1,729,000 lbs. in the corresponding month of the preceding year. The quantity of raw cotton imported into Bangalore was 24,199 railway maunds as against 10,881 railway maunds in March 1939.

Sugar production in the State in April 1939 was 2,650 tons, and the exports stood at 4,226 railway maunds as against 3,487 railway maunds in the previous month.

The total quantity of matches produced in the State was 3,000 gross matches as against 2,800 gross matches in the previous month.

Bark tanned hides and skins produced in the large tanneries was 176,881 lbs. as against 61,000 lbs. in March 1939.

Gold extracted in the mines amounted to 26,052 fine ounces as against 26,811 fine ounces in March 1939 and 25,893 fine ounces in April 1938. The value of gold produced was Rs. 25,53,096 as against Rs. 26,27,478 in March 1939 and Rs. 23,95,103 in April 1938.

The quantity of pig-iron produced was 2,413 tons as against 2,920 tons in the previous month. The production of iron castings amounted to 889 tons as against 794 tons in March 1939.

The total earnings of the State-owned Railway amounted to Rs. 6,66,500 as against Rs. 6,50,000 during the previous month and Rs. 6,69,258 during the corresponding month of the preceding year.

"PROBLEMS AND RESULTS IN FOREST ENTOMOLOGY"

Borer Epidemics In Sal Forests

SIMLA, (By Mail).

The following Note has been prepared by D. C. F. C. Beeson, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.E.S., F.N.I.S., Forest Entomologist, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun:—

The sal borer ranks as the potentially most injurious of our forest insects, nevertheless the control measures devised for it are the most effective and best organised of any used for Indian forest protection. In small outbreaks the timber killed and spoiled may mean a loss of Rs. 15 to 20 per acre; in catastrophic epidemics the whole forest is wiped out.

Ten to fifteen years ago an unprecedented calamity affected five forest divisions of the Central Provinces, an Indian State and much private land. When remedial measures were started it was realised that timber valued at Rs. 7,50,000 had been destroyed on 150,000 acres of sal forest in two divisions. In the following year the attack on this area had risen to five and a half million trees with a loss of forest capital estimated at Rs. 1,37,50,000. The total number of trees attacked over the whole infested region reached seven millions. Four years of control operations and an expenditure of Rs. 1,25,800 (less than one per cent of the risk) were necessary before the epidemic was definitely overcome.

Outbreaks have subsequently occurred in Bengal, C.P. and U.P., but have been checked by prompt and appropriate remedial measures. From studies on the physiology of the borer and the effect of climatic variations we can now confidently predict when epidemics are likely to recur and when precautionary measures may be relaxed.

GROWING MAHOGANY IN INDIA

For over 50 years the creation of mahogany and cedarwood plantation in tropical countries has been seriously impeded by the shoot borer; its control has baffled foresters and entomologists in America, Asia and Australia. In India mahogany has to contend not only with the shoot borer but also with another pest, the collar borer, the attack of which is fatal. Because of these pests toon and mahogany plantations have in places been written off as wasted expenditure of Rs. 15 to 30 per acre and the policy of planting these species has been abandoned.

The earlier research of the Forest Entomologist on the shoot borer has recently been supplemented by investigation in Madras, where the possibility of growing mahogany for the European markets has been re-examined. These recent investigations indicate that adequate top and side shade combined with segregation of mahogany blocks will minimise the attack of the shoot borer sufficiently to ensure the establishment of plantations. The collar borer can also be controlled by the same measures combined with methodical trapping

Defoliating cater-pillars are an ever-present danger to the 46,500 acres of irrigated shisham plantations in the Punjab.

The amelioration of natural control by parasites and predators has therefore been investigated with the result that insectaries are now maintained in the plantations to introduce and colonise selected natural enemies. This method, combined with silvicultural improvement of the environment, provides a reasonably cheap and permanent solution to the problem.

Sind is now starting shisham plantations with the advantage of this experience.

SPIKE DISEASE OF SANDAL

Since the spike disease of sandal first appeared about 40 years ago it has caused a loss of two crores of rupees in Coorg, Madras and Mysore. The high rate of mortality makes it necessary to confine the exploitation of sandalwood to the extraction of dead trees only.

THE VALUE OF SYSTEMATIC ENTOMOLOGY

Modern research on the control of forest insects is essentially based on systematic entomology.

Last year the Entomological Branch named over two and a quarter lakhs of specimens of insects, almost entirely on behalf of provincial forest departments. What cannot be done at Dehra Dun must be distributed to specialists in various parts of the world. The assistance of these foreign entomologists is secured to some extent by India's contributions to the Imperial Agricultural Bureaux and the Institute of Entomology and by the publication of Indian Forest Records, but it is largely due to direct personal contact and to the reputation that the Entomological Branch has gained in this sphere of international co-operation.

COSTS AND ASSETS

The total expenditure on the Entomological Branch during the past thirty years is Rs. 16,00,000. To assess the net cost of research one should deduct from this total the salaries of the staff employed part time on educational work in the Forest Colleges, and the material assets, viz., the entomological collection of over 17,000 species, the library and two museums, which together have a very high permanent value.

If this balance is regarded as an investment on which one might expect a return of 10 per cent. compound interest plus the capital, the whole amount involved is less than the loss that can be caused by a single major epidemic of the sal borer. It is claimed that one such epidemic has been prevented and the outlay has been recouped.

KING, PRESIDENT AND PEOPLE

(Continued from page 6)

owning class can establish its supremacy without utterly destroying feudalism.

It may be repugnant to our more rational selves, but one has to ask whether men can be happy if one interferes too brusquely with the working of instincts rooted in sex and linked with our earliest psychical experiences. Thwart these instincts, and they may in times of crisis assert themselves in a far more tyrannous and irrational form

Rent by internal division, humiliated abroad, battered and bewildered by the slump, the instinctive lower half of the German soul cried out for a father on whom it could throw its troubles and to whom it could renounce its will. And so it got a Fuehrer.

Roosevelt's Gesture

That fate it might have been spared if it had had a Kaiser. The choice is one of evils, but if one has to choose, the hereditary King is the lesser of the two.

A republic, at all events when it is of recent origin and rests on an unstable class structure, may not be adapted to weather an emotional storm.

But it would be a mistake to press this qualified psychological apology for monarchy very far. It is not a trustworthy bulwark against Fascism, as the case of Italy shows.

Meanwhile, the King himself may turn Fuehrer—a fate that befell the Serbs under King Alexander, and the Rumanians under King Carol. In our island it was, at the end of the previous reign, at least a possibility to be reckoned with.

The American crowds, meanwhile, have done their cheering, and President Roosevelt has played host on the banks of the Hudson, where the old Dutch families, of whom his is one, preserve the nearest semblance to aristocracy that America knows

In a neighbouring estate beside this beautiful river, that must have seemed to the Dutch settlers a more majestic Rhine, Father Divine, the negro Messiah, held his rival court.

The visit has certainly confirmed the kindness that two peoples clinging still to their ancient political freedoms, feel towards one another. Whether they are on that account any nearer to effective political collaboration depends less on our King than on our Prime Minister. His record, unhappily, does not excite an equal enthusiasm.

Mr. Roosevelt, for his part, has led the way with a courage equal to Mr. Wilson's, but with a gift for tactics and leadership incomparably more adroit. He has risked much to break down the faith of the simpler and older America in isolation.

It would melt with generous rapidity if our Government were so to act, at last, that this shrewd but kindly people could believe in its will to resist the armed doctrine that is Fascism.

Kings have their significance, but this is a miracle for a wonder-worker of another calibre.

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AMERICAN COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS

New York, June 16.

	Season To-Date	This Week	Corresponding. Season 1937/38	Corresponding. Week 1938
Total in sight (excluding linters)	9,140	83	13,329	41
Forwarded to American mills including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	6,854	97	5,488	54
Exports from U. S. Ports	3,371	34	5,658	65
Of which to Japan	867	6	637	14
Of which to China	95	1	91	1
Of which to Great Britain	456	8	1,587	4
Of which to Germany	449	7	863	7
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	1,959	—	2,530
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	2,567	—	2,115
World's visible supply	—	7,451	—	8,228
Of which to American cotton	—	5,114	—	6,079
Forwarded to World's mills (excluding linters)	9,861	166	10,131	137
Receipts at U. S. Ports	3,804	28	7,726	89

Total in sight (excluding linters)

U. S. Government certificated stocks are 19,000 bales.

N.B.—All in bales; 000's omitted.

Trade Covering In New York Cotton Markets

DISAGREEMENT IN CABINET OVER SUBSIDY PROPOSAL

American Crop Condition About Normal

BOMBAY, June 17.

It is reported that the condition of the growing American cotton crop is about normal and at present the crop looks like 11 1/2 million bales.

Intimations from Washington that the disagreement within the cabinet may cause the abandonment of the subsidy proposal created considerable interest on the cotton market, where, the trade, however, is awaiting definite decisions from Washington next week.

FATE OF SUBSIDY

In the meantime political groups in the U. S. A. Congress are trying their best to get support on their respective proposals. It is true that the statistical position of American is artificially strong as all supplies are held by the Government under loans: cotton stocks under loans being too large, the administration is too anxious to export large portion through grant of export subsidy. Thus Washington officials are trying their best to get support for the export subsidy but there is also a group of politicians within the congress who are opposed to the subsidy proposal and favour adjustment payments to cotton growers. Thus the problem is rendered uncertain and the committee failed to arrive at any decision which shows that there is too much opposition. Now the whole question is left to the decision of the House of Representatives and the final decision is expected next week.

TEXTILE COMPETITION

As far as possible we believe that even if the subsidy of 2 cents per lb. is adopted it will not be applied in view of strong opposition. Because subsidy aid result in keen competition with foreign manufacturers. There was also a proposal of Barter against sales of cotton and wheat with purchases of rubber and tin. Some negotiations are going in London in this respect for the sale of five lakh cotton bales.

NEW CROP DEMAND

The future of cotton prices entirely depends upon the fate of export subsidy. The present lightness of Spot cotton is purely artificial and with the movement of the new crop, there will be no demand for loan cotton.

WORLD CONFERENCE

At the same time it may be recalled that the Washington administration has called a conference of world's cotton growing countries on the 5th of September. The decision of export subsidy will be viewed with great suspicion as the present difficulties of the cotton trade are particularly due to large crop raised by U. S. A. It is true that there are countries which are growing larger crop and difficulties are increasing but if such a conference is to bring any proposal for controlled cotton crops, the threat of subsidy must be done away with.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton market opened steady on Friday. There was Bombay liquidation and Liverpool straddle reversing. Buyers were cautious owing to indications of somewhat improving weather and nervousness over foreign political conditions. Finally prices advanced partially on trade covering and the session closed steady.

PRICE MOVEMENT

At the opening July was quoted unchanged at 9.24 which was the highest level. Under increased offerings prices declined to 9.16 which was the lowest level reached at noon. Later on there was some covering and July improved to 9.23. The market closed at a net decline of 1 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices declined one point at 9.86c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet with a small business and closed at a decline of 2 points to unchanged. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 9.45c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton market opened at a rise of one point with October 4.71. The market was nervous and cautious pending Representatives appropriations vote. Local liquidation of July and Bombay selling eased off prices. Later there was trade calling and local support with private report of subsidy is unlikely. There was a further big decrease of American cotton stocks. The market closed at a rise of one to two points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 3 points at 5.76d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton market was steady with a scattered buying Giza futures closed 2 to 3 points up but spot cotton lost 4 points at 6.73d. Uppers futures gained 5 to 2 points. The Alexandria cotton market was steady. Sakels futures closed unchanged to 2 points down while Ashmouni futures advanced 13 to 3 points.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. July Highest (10 a.m.)	9.24
N. Y. July Lowest (11-51 p.m.)	9.16—08
Liverpool October Highest	4.73+03
Liverpool October Lowest	4.67—03

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market advanced owing to local jobbers being caught 'short'. Subsidy negotiations are not proceeding favourably. Manchester market is anticipating large orders on the market to buy for account of the British Government.

New York.—Liquidation nears and hedging offset by foreign and trade demand.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from one of their Liverpool friends:

Officially announced prices fixed for Government contracts involving 20 million yards, heavy trade calling.

Messrs. Biswambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:— Continued indication defeat subsidy adoption adjustment payments.

Market irregular hedge selling longs liquidating due to weather more favourable basis easier reacted towards the close local shorts covering.

NEW YORK COTTON

To'days	Price
July	9.27
October	8.45
December	8.18
January	8.06
March	7.99
May	7.92
Middling spot	9.87 (nom.)

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

NEW YORK, June 17.

July	9.33
October	8.53
December	8.28
Middling spot	9.45

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY SATISTICS

NEW YORK, June 17.

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports....4,000
Day's exports to Great Britain.....1,000
Day's exports to the Continent..... 5,000
Day's exports to China and Japan nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON

LIVERPOOL, June 17.

June	5.29
July	5.12
August	4.96
September	4.86
October	4.76
November	4.64
December	4.64
January	4.64
February	4.64
March	4.64
April	4.64
May	4.64
June	4.63
Middling spot	5.81
10-12 a.m. quotations.	
July	5.07
October	4.73

LINSEED OILS

LONDON, June 17.

Linseed oil naked London per cwt July sellers 25/-
Linseed oil naked London per cwt Sep/Dec sellers 24/10-1/2

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 16.

Broach J/A highest 172 5/8 lowest 170 1/4 closing 170 3/8
Broach A/M highest 160 1/4 lowest 159 1/4 closing 160
Oomra July highest 165 lowest 162 1/2 closing 162 1/2
Oomra D/J highest 146 1/4 lowest 145 1/4 closing 145 5/8
Bengal July highest 126 1/2 lowest 124 1/4 closing 124 1/2
Bengal D/J highest 121 1/4 lowest 120 1/4 closing 120 3/8
Night session: Broach J/A opened Rs. 170 5/8, highest Rs. 171 1/4, lowest Rs. 169 1/4 closed Rs. 169 1/4. Broach A/M closed Rs. 159 3/4

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, June 16.

GIZA 2.	
Spot	6.73—4.
July	6.57+3.
October	6.61+3.
November	6.64+3.
January	6.67+2.
March	6.70+3.
May	6.73+3.
UPPERS.	
Spot	5.91—0.
July	5.76+5.
October	5.73+4.
November	5.74+4.
January	5.77+4.
March	5.78+2.
May	5.81+2.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, June 16.

SAKELS.	
July	11.60—0.
November	12.09—2.
ASHMOUNI.	
June	9.10+13.
August	9.76+7.
October	9.78+5.
December	9.84+3.
February	9.93+4.
April	9.99+5.
GIZA.	
July	11.53—2.
November	11.75+2.
January	11.84+1.
March	11.94+1.

LONDON SEEDS

LONDON, June 17.

Linseed La Plata Hull cif per ton June sellers 12.0.0
Linseed Calcutta London cif per ton June sellers 13.0.0
Linseed Bombay London cif per ton June sellers 13.8.9
Rapeseed toria hull/cont cif per ton June/July sellers 12.10.0
Castorseed Bombay hull cif per ton June sellers 11.10.0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 17.

Following a decline of one point in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 169/8 for Broach J/A. delivery and Rs. 159/12 for new Broach A/M delivery.

There was a complete collapse of the attempted corner in old Broach cotton. It was reported that nearly one lakh bales were pressed for sale during the last two days which narrowed down differences between old and new contracts. There was a keen contest between Gujarati bulls and Marwari Bears. But recent political developments in Japan unnerved bulls and there was heavy selling pressure against option business.

The market opened at Rs. 169/8 for Broach J/A delivery and improved to Rs. 169/12 under scattered buying. At this level there was extensive unloading and prices declined to Rs. 167/10. New Broach A/M delivery was comparatively steady. Prices opened at Rs. 159/12 and after advancing to Rs. 160/8 declined to Rs. 159/4 but again rallied to Rs. 159/12. The market was nervous.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of one point on parity with overnight New York closing. The local market was quiet with long liquidation.

F. G. M. G—			
Broach July/Aug.	Rs.	167	12 0
Broach April/May		159	6 0
Fine M.G.—			
Oomra July		159	14 0
Oomra D/Jan.		145	4 0
F. G. M. G.—			
Bengal July		123	8 0
Bengal D/Jan.		120	0 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, June 17

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P		132	129	126	123
Punjab		132	129	126	123
Rajputana		135	132	129	126
Oomra No. 2	165	163	161	159	
C P No. 1	175	173	171	169	
C P No. 2	169	167	165	163	
Broach No. 2		175	173	171	169
Punjab Ame		196	194	192	190
Surat		212	210	208	206
Rajpipla		209	207	205	203
Navsari		22[illegible]	219	217	215

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, June 17

Bengal Superfine	130/31
Bengal Fine	126/28
Bengal F G a	124/25
C P 1	169/71
C P 2	165/66
Arvi	166/67
Amraoti	159/63
Ellichpur	165/66
Berar	162/63
Malkapur	159/61
Khandesh	146/53
Jalna Sailu	155/57
Burwah Sanavad	161/63
Khandwa	161/63
Mathia F G	131/36
Broach	174/75
Punjab A F	183/88
Punjab 289 F	213/18
Sindh N T	193/95
Ankleshwar Jaghadia	203/05
Surat	208/10
Navsari	218/20
Western Farm	183/88

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, June 17

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday This year	Last year
Khandesh	38,665	53,682
Central India	922 222,753	43,976
Barsi and Nagar	1,656 86,807	149,007
Hyderabad Gaorani	4,450	40,144
Berar	161,923	322,524
Central Provinces	38,096	78,736
Total Oomras	2,578 552,691	688,019
Dholera	308 262,701	122,228
N W Provinces	100 7,329	2,866
Rajputana	300 72,096	15,933
Sind Punjab	53 324,830	514,988
Broach	63 414,322	260,946
Coompta and Dharwar	1,676 121,517	49,536
Westerns Northerns	2,018 80,083	21,827
Cocoanada	98	23
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	2,629	3,476
American	3,487 177,711	
Egyptian African and Sudan	5,783 325,675	446,771
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	95 1,171	
Total	12,879 2,167,553	2,305,545
Arrived by road to 15th June 1939	371,584	

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 15th June

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday This year	Last year
Europe	731 265,367	264,703
Japan and China	1,201 1,046,520	614,326
Coast Ports	164 30,853	56,189
Up-country by Rail	238,069	314,520
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	8,312	5,792

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 16-6-39	3803000	7726000
Receipts yesterday 16-6-39	1000	7000
Exports to date 16-6-39	3363000	5657000
Stock at Ports 9-6-39	1966000	2584000
Stock at Interior Towns 9-6-39	2598000	2134000
Stock at Liverpool 9-6-39	778000	1169000
Visible Supply 9-6-39	5191000	6165000
Quantity in sight 9-6-39	9501000	9994000
Quantity out of sight 9-6-39	9057000	13278000

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach July/Aug. New York July Rs. 48 Broach July/Aug. Liverpool July Rs. 52 1/4

Broach April/May New York July May Rs. 29 1/2, Broach April/May Liverpool May Rs. 41

New York Liverpool July 70, Oct. 85, Dec. 89, Jan. 1.00, Mar. 1.09, May 1.1

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, June 17.

Yesterday London gold prices advanced one penny at £7-8-6 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 176.73. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.68.16 at London and 4.68 3/16 at New York. London silver prices declined 1/8d. at 19 3/4d. for spot and forward quotation was reduced 3/16d. at 19 7/16d speculators bought and sold. There was little general selling and small Indian buying. The market was quietly steady. Later on there were buyers at fixed price and sellers at 1/16 over fixed rates. New York spot silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 6 1/2. London Bombay spot silver parity was Rs. 52-4-6 and forward was Rs. 51-9-3. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 23-10-6. The local market was quiet with scattered selling in silver and gold was fairly steady with a moderate business.

GOLD

Ready		37	1 6
Ashad delivery		37	1 9
Ashad Tejimandi		0	1 3
Shrawan delivery		37	1 9
Shrawan Tejimandi		0	2 3

SILVER

Ready		51	13 6
Ashad delivery		51	13 0
Ashad Tejimandi		0	9 6
Shrawan delivery		51	10 0
Shrawan Tejimandi		1	2 0

LONDON SILVER

LONDON, June 17.

Spot	19-11/16
Forward	19- 7/16

LONDON GOLD

LONDON, June 17.

Gold bars fine per oz. £7.8.6

GOLD EXPORTS

Gold worth Rs. 27,09,691 was exported from Bombay to New York during the week ended Saturday, June 17. There was no other shipment from Bombay to foreign countries during the week.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard in 1931 now amounts to Rs. 1,23,13,29,123.

LONDON METALS

London, June 16.

Copper	£42 0 0
Lead	£14 11 3
Spelter	£14 2 6
Tin	£224 15 0

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, June 17

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£42-0-0
Standard copper 3 months	£42-2-6
Electrolytic copper	£48-10-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 40-0-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 49-0-0

Tone: Steady.

WEATHER OVER U. S. A. COTTON BELT

Liverpool, June 17

Excessive heat in Oklahoma and Texas, light to moderate rainfall in Central Belt. Forecast: More rain expected.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, June 16

July	£11 18 9
August	£12 0 0

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, June 17

Castorseeds Sept—			
Opening	30	0	0
Highest	30	2	6
Lowest	30	0	0
Closing	30	2	0
Groundnuts August—			
Opening	32	9	0
Highest	32	10	0
Lowest	32	5	0
Closing	32	6	0
Cottonseeds Sept—			
Opening	26	13	0
Highest	26	13	9
Lowest	26	11	3
Closing	26	11	3

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, June 16

July	48 7/8d.
October	51 3/4d.
December	53 3/8d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, June 16

July	dol 0.72 3/8
September	dol 0.73
December	dol 0.74 1/8

New York Sugar

New York, June 16

September	1.92
November	1.93
January	1.93
March	1.97

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, June 17

Ready Javas	Rs.	15	9 0
Shipment June August		6	1 0
Shipment September		5	13 0
Java Spot	F	7.40	(nom)

London Sugar

London, June 16.

August 6s 11 3/4d

Produce Receipts

Bombay, June 17

Wheat	13,840	cwts.
Linseed	5,854	cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	35	cwts.
Gingellyseed	58	cwts.
Poppyseed	84	cwts.
Groundnuts	6,309	cwts.
Castorseed	799	cwts.
Rice	19,051	cwts.
Myrabollams	1,380	cwts.
Cottonseed	880	cwts.
Mowraseed	33	cwts.
Gram	514	cwts.
Joowar	36	cwts.
Bajree	523	cwts.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 17.

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	95/14
2 3/4 per cent 1948/62	98/8
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	99/8
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	101/12
3 per cent 1963/60	97/6
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	103/10
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	107/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	110/6
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	115
5 per cent U P Bonds	98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	100/2
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	103/10
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1945/55	113/10
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	111/8
4 per cent 1955 Mysore	124
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent 1972 B P T	108
5 per cent 1959 M Deb	118
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	107
6 per cent M Deb 1954	127
6 per cent K P T 1956	127

Note:—3 1/2 per cent G P Notes opened at Rs. 95/8, went up to Rs. 95/13 to close at Rs. 95/10.

Tone:—Quietly steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, June 17.

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 27/32 to December

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16 to Feb.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 to Aug. 1/6 1/32 Sept. May

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 287 1/2
Bank's buying T T 285
Bank's buying D D 284 1/4

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,308
Bank's buying T T 1 328

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 5/8
Bank's buying T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 65 1/8

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 65

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 83 1/2

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 37 1/2

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 156 7/8

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 86

CROSS RATES—

Hongkong/London 1/2 25/32 17th instant
Shanghai/London 0/6 1/2 17th instant
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 17th instant
Java/London 8.79 5/8 17th instant
New York/London 4.68.15 16th instant
London/New York 4.68.18 16th instant.
London/Paris 176.72 16th instant.
London/Italy 89.01 16th instant.
London/Belgium 27.54 5/8 16th instant
London/Switzerland 20.78 1/4 16th instant.
London/Berlin 11.67 1/4 16th instant.
London/Stockholm 19.42 16th instant
London/Amsterdam 8.81 7/8 16th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange—Quieter.
Gold £7-8-5 1/2 15th instant.
Gold £7-8-6 1/2 16th instant
Silver London Ready 19 7/8 15th instant.
Silver London Ready 19 3/4 16th instant.
Silver London Forward 19 5/8 15th instant.
Silver London Forward 19 7/16 16th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 15th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 16th instant
London Discounts 3 months 3/4 per cent 15th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 7/8 per cent 16th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent 15th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent 16th instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1/2 per cent.
3 months 1 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, June 16.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	71 1/2
3 1/2 per cent	84 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	98 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	103.1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	106 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	109
5 per cent 1942/47	105
3 per cent 1949/52	96
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	67 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	92 5/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	106 5/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary Steady	36/3

BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE

Bombay, June 17

Yarn No. 6 1/2s June 99 August 99 October 100
Yarn No. 10 1/2s June 111 August 112 1/2 October 113
Yarn No. 20 1/2s June 142 August 143 October 143 1/2
Yarn No. 40s June 217 August 217 October 217

STERLING PURCHASES

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended Friday, 16th June 1939, amounted to £150,000.

LONDON EXCHANGES

LONDON, June 17.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.68.18
Paris	176.71
Berlin	11.66-3/4
Madrid	42.25
Montreal	4.69-3/8
Amsterdam	8.82-1/16
Brussels	27.54-1/4
Milan	89.02
Berne	20.77-3/4

LONDON PRODUCE

LONDON, June 17.

Rozario Santa Fe June sellers	20/6
Barletta Russo June sellers	23/3
South Australian June sellers	22/6

General Realising In Cotton Mill Shares

TATA STEEL SHARES REACT AFTER EARLY RISE

Market Sentiment Uncertain Pending Political Developments

BOMBAY: June 17.

The local Share Bazar was fairly steady to-day with somewhat better enquiry. There was some realising on advances and the market seems inclined to await further political development in Japan and Europe.

When political outlook assumes uncertain state generally speculative operators adopt a cautious attitude and the local Share Bazar is no exception to this common rule. Thus there was absence of any eager buying, nevertheless, the tone of the market was steady.

It appears that the recent long liquidation has improved the technical situation of the market and it appears there was cessation of selling pressure. The future course will depend upon political developments.

Yesterday the Wall-Street Market was quietly steady with operators holding off awaiting foreign political developments and U. S. Steel shares closed 1/8 up at dols. 75-7/8, while Anaconda Coppers declined 1/4 at dols. 22-7/8.

In the local market general sentiment is disturbed and there is less disposition to buy which may result in temporary setbacks, but the fundamental situation being sound, we look higher prices eventually.

At the opening Tata Steel Dfd. shares were quoted at Rs. 1,372 and under steady buying support and covering prices improved to Rs. 1,395. At this level there was absence of buying and prices reacted under realising and Dfds. closed at Rs. 1,370.

There was [illegible] in Cotton Mill shares which weaken[illegible] while [illegible] shares were quite steady.

Towards the close the market displayed little buying power and the tone was quiet with general long liquidation.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, June 17.

100 Ahmed. Advance	255	0
100 BOM. DYEING	762	8
100 CENTURY	212	8
100 CENTRAL INDIA	211	8
100 COLABA	124	8
100 Coorla	83	2
250 David	25	0
250 Dawn	285	0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0	4
100 Finlay	95	8
100 GOKAK	138	8
1,000 Hindustan	1675	0
100 Indore	36	4
100 Khatau	83	12
100 KOHINOOR	223	0
200 Laxmi	430	0
250 Madras United	25	0
100 MORARJI	121	8
250 Model	42	0
50 MYSORE	87	8
100 NEW GREAT	194	0
100 Oosmanshahi	41	0
100 PHOENIX	205	0
25 Sassoon Silk	67	8
1,000 Sholapur	2,725	0
50 SIMPLEX	73	8
1,000 SWADESHI	211	8
100 SWAN	91	0
500 Vishnu	1,025	0
1,000 Westerns	860	0
BANKS		
50-100 Baroda	108	0
25-500 CENTRAL	33	10
500 Imperial	1,550	0
125-500 Imp. Conty.	377	8
50-100 India	142	0
100 Reserve Bank	111	
5 Union	6	3
CEMENTS		
500 Associated	134	12
INSURANCE		
100 Empire	660	0
15-100 Jupiter	13	4
20 Mercantile	53	8
15-75 New India	38	12
200 Oriental	4,350	0
10-50 Vulcan	7	10
ELECTRIC		
100 Ahd. Old	150	10
10 Amalgamated	12	0
1,000 ANDHRA VALLEY	1455	0
10 Ajmer	11	4
50 BOMBAY TRAM	129	0
100 Bombay Suburban	151	4
10 Broach	10	4
100 Karachi	191	0
100 Poona	190	0
100 Surat	149	6
100 TATA HYDRO	153	0
1,000 TATA POWERS	1287	8
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	972	8
100 C. Province	101	4
100 Dn. Baramati	101	8
100 Gujarat	100	4
100 Mandra Bhon	100	8
100 Pachora Jamner	87	0
100 Sara Serajganj	102	0
500 Tapti Valley	775	0
MININGS		
9 Burma Corp.	5	11
2sh Indian Cooper	1-10-6	
2sh Indian Iron	25	0
10 Shivrajpur	36	0
30 TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1370	0
15 TATA STEEL ORD.	287	0
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 ALCOCK	355	0
10 Air Service	7	12
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	179	0
200 Bombay Safe Dep	740	0
250 BOMBAY STEAM	247	0
125 B. BURMA	505	0
50 B. BURMA CONT.	172	8
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3-13-6	
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE	87	8
100 IND BLEACHING	93	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, June 17.

Bombay Dyeing (770) 772 765 761 762
Century (214/8) 215 216 213 214 212/8
Central India (213) 214 213 215 211/8
Kohinoor (224) 225 225 223
New Great (195) 196/8 195 [illegible]
Simplex (74) 74/4 73/8
Swadeshi (213/8) 216/8 214 212 211/8
Associated Cement (135/12) 135/8 125/4 135 134/12
Andhra (1455) 1455
Tram. Ord. (129/4) 129
Tata Hydro (153) 153
Tata Power (1287/8) 1290 1295 1281 1280
T. Steel Dfd. (1375) 1372 1387 1385 1395
T. Steel Ord. (287) 288 290 289 291 289 290 287
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (159/8) 159/8 160
Bellapur (179) 179 181 179
B. Steam (248) 248 247
B. Burma (506/4) 506 508 507 511 507 511 505

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, June 16.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange

	Dol.
Electric Bond and Share Common	7 3/4
Electric Bond and Share do! 5 Pfd	57
American Telephone and Telegraph	157 1/4
Western Union Telegraph	19 5/8
New York Central	14
5 1/2 per cent Japanese 1965	56
4 1/2 per cent Argentine Republic 1961	78
4 per cent Delaware and Hudson 1943	56
National Cash Register	18 1/4
National Biscuits	27 1/2
American Tobacco 'B'	81 1/4
Amrex Corporation	24
Texas Corporation	38 1/2
Union Carbon and Carbide	76 3/4
United States Steel	45 7/8
Bethlehem Steel 7 p.c. Pfd.	108
Republic Steel	15
Int. Nickel of Canada	47 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	22 7/8
General Motors	43 1/8
General Electric	34 5/8
Lockheeds	25
Douglas	67
Woolworth	46 3/4
Sears Roebuck	75
Socony	11 1/2
St. Oil of N. J.	42
Consolidated Oil	7 1/2
National City Bank of New York	25 1/2

Turnover 400,000 shares. Firm market.

50 Ind. Invest. Trust	44	8
100 I. Radio Defd	345	0
100 I Radio Ord.	350	0
100 Port Canning	71	12
30 Premier Con.	71	4
10 Scindia	17	15
25 Tata Oil Mil (nil)	38	12
PREFERENCE		
5-1/2 p.c. Amalgamated (T.F.)	106	0
7 p. c. Andhra Valley	1450	0
6 p.c Bombay Steam	295	0
7 p. c. Bombay Tram (T. F.)	18	12
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	555	0
6½ p. c. Prem. Const 1st	106	8
6 1/4 p.c Prem Const. 2nd	96	12
7 p.c Tata Hydro	147	8
7½ p. c. Tata Power	1547	8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	207	8
7½ p. c. Tata Steel 2nd	160	0
7 p.c. Vishnu	655	0
DEBENTURES		
3-3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101	12
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	105	10
7 p.c. Bombay Telephone	50	2
7 p.c. Sholapur	78	2
8 p.c. Tata Hydro	105	8

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

RUNNING YIELDS ON SECURITIES

	Total	2,096	1,589,121	1,255,750	Running Yield	Redemption Early	Yield Late
2 3/4 per cent 1948-52 Loan				98-10	2.353	2.468	2.421
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes				95-14	3.082		
3 per cent 1951-54 Loan				99-10	2.536	2.561	2.555
3 per cent 1941 Bond				101-12	2.488	1.762	
3 per cent 1963-65 Loan				97- 8	2.598	2.626	2.617
3 1/2 per cent 1947-50 Loan				103-14	2.851	2.486	2.596
4 per cent 1943 Bond				107- 4	3.147	1.567	
4 per cent 1960-70 Loan				110- 8	3.056	2.744	2.884
4 1/2 per cent 1955-60 Loan				114-12	3.324	2.742	2.923
5 per cent 1940-43 Loan				103-10	4.072	1.586	3.173
Taxfree Loans				This week			
5 per cent 1945-55 Loan				113-14	4.400	2.682	3.906
4 per cent 1953-63 Mysore				111- 8	3.587	3.011	3.302
5 per cent 1955 Mysore				124- 0	4.032	3.118	

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Regd. No. B 1065

IT PROTECTS SKIN LEAVING IT SMOOTH, COOL AND REFRESHED AFTER SHAVE.

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B 1065

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1939

Mysore Reforms Are Reactionary

State Congress Delegation's View: Talks With Jawahar And Sardar Patel

THE POSSIBILITY OF LAUNCHING A VIGOROUS DIRECT ACTION MOVEMENT IN MYSORE STATE WAS ENVISAGED BY MESSRS. H. C. DASAPPA, T. CHENGALVARYA REDDY AND T. SIDDALINGAYYA, MEMBERS OF THE MYSORE CONGRESS DELEGATION, WHO WAITED ON MAHATMAJI AT WARDHA ON JUNE 11, IN THE COURSE OF AN INTERVIEW WITH A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE".

They also met Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on Saturday and are meeting them again to-day.

They stated that the position in Mysore had become intolerable and that they might have no other alternative except to put up an organised resistance against the offensive of the Government.

Shivapura Convention Demand

Recalling the genesis of the present situation Mr. Dasappa stated that the Sivapura Convention held in April, 1938 had formulated the minimum demands of the Mysore Congress. Firstly, they wanted that the Congress party which had so far not been officially recognised should be so recognised; secondly the terms of reference to the Reforms Inquiry Committee should contain a specific direction that it was open to the Committee to consider and recommend a plan of Responsible Government for Mysore; thirdly the Congress insisted on having an effective representation on the Reforms Committee.

BAN ON FLAG.

On the eve of the Convention, however, the Government served an order on the organisers of the Convention asking them to desist from hoisting the National Flag. The organisers and the public had still fresh in their minds an event of many years ago wherein the National Flag had been dishonoured. Sometime in April 1931 Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru had hoisted a National Flag at Bangalore. But a few days after the flag-mast had been broken by miscreants and the flag had been pulled down. This incident had been followed up by Government repeatedly banning or interfering with the hoisting of the National Flag in the State. Having all this in mind the organisers of the Convention decided to defy the ban on the hoisting of the flag. On April 11, Mr. T. Siddalingayya, was arrested for defiance of the order. The movement caught on and had spread like wild fire all over the State. As suddenly as it had begun, it had been intercepted by the tragedy of Viduraswatham which occurred, just a fortnight later.

REFORMS COMMITTEE.

Viduraswatham had lead Sir Mirza Ismail to send for Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Acharya Kripalani and to arrive at a settlement which was embodied in a communique of the Government issued on May 17, 1938. According to the settlement the Dewan had agreed to recognise the Congress, and to include the consideration of Responsible Government as one of the terms of reference to the Reforms Committee and had also agreed to give effective representation to the Congress. At the time the Committee was appointed four persons who were Congressmen had been individually invited to join the Committee but had refused. At the time of the settlement it deemed not fair to take away the four persons already appointed and therefore, the Congress elected three more persons whom the Government nominated to the Committee. Of the four persons who had been originally nominated by Government two were Mr. Bhupalam Chandrasekharayya and Mr. D. H. Chendrasekharayya, who unfortunately still continue to be members of the Reforms Committee. All the seven, however had signed pledges to represent the Congress and abide by its directions.

BREACHES OF AGREEMENT.

It was obvious that the Government were never happy about the agreement and they wanted to wriggle out of it somehow said the deputationists. Not 'all' the prohibitory orders were withdrawn as agreed upon at the time of the settlement. The order of deportation on Mr. B. N. Gupta and Mr. C. B. Monniah, which was deemed to be a part of the prohibitory orders was not withdrawn. Several other orders were not withdrawn till a considerable time afterwards. Certain village officials and schoolmasters who had lost their jobs were not reinstated.

Despite all these breaches of the letter and spirit of the settlement the Mysore Congress had continued to co-operate with the Government till January, 1939. Towards the end of December 1938, however, an incident occurred. Mr. Bhupalam Chandrasekharayya had resigned from the Mysore Congress but would not resign from the Reforms Committee. The Congress, regarded the place as having fallen vacant and elected Mr. H. Siddayya in that place. The Government, however, refused to appoint him in place of Mr. Bhupalam. They followed this up by stating in the course of their administrative report that the representatives of the Congress on the Reforms Committee were only three. They had now, even gone further, and on the floor of the Representative Assembly had totally denied the agreement itself.

Under the circumstances, the Mysore Congress felt that it could no longer, consistent with its self-respect, co-operate with the Reforms Committee or with the Congress. Therefore the All Mysore Congress Committee met on February 26 and decided that its representatives should come out of the Reforms Committee as well as all other constitutional bodies. After this decision, Mr. D. H. Chandrasekharayya had also resigned from the Congress but had stuck on to the Reforms Committee.

DYARCHY UNACCEPTABLE

The Committee had carried on their work without the Congress representatives and according to a forecast which had been widely published in the Press and had not been contradicted, the Committee had recommended a diluted form of dyrachy. This was wholly unacceptable to the Congress.

THE MOVEMENT FOR COMPLETE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT HAD THE FULL BACKING OF THE PEOPLE OF MYSORE AND THERE WAS NO REASON WHY IT SHOULD BE DENIED TO THEM. THEY WERE ALSO PREPARED TO PAY THE PRICE.

GOVT. "OFFENSIVE"

Meanwhile the Government itself had launched the offensive and already five leaders of the Congress had been awarded long terms of imprisonment. Their comrades outside were clamouring for action. Therefore the delegation had come to consult Gandhiji and other Congress leaders about their future course of action. Gandhiji had left the matter entirely in their hands, provided they were able to maintain complete non-violence.

The members of the delegation will go to Mysore and report to the Working Committee of the Mysore Congress which will formulate a programme and present it before the All Mysore Congress Committee which is due to meet at Beerur on July 7. If the Committee approves of the step, as most probably it will, Mysore will soon plunge into battle to secure her inalienable right of Responsible Goverment.

A gathering of people of all coloured races in Kenya held under the auspices of the E. A. Indian National Congress to protest against the Order-in-Council giving effect to the reservation of Highlands to the Whites in Kenya.

WALK OUT IN KOLHAPUR PANCHAYAT

Protest Against Election Of Members Of Clique

(From Our Correspondent.)

KOLHAPUR, June 17.

An important general meeting of the Kolhapur Ilakha Panchayat was held this afternoon when the elections of the Standing Committee Sanitary, Waterworks Budget and Gramapanchayat Committee were carried out.

But the members elected being almost the same in all the Committees, which belong to a clique about eight members led by Mr. Balasaheb Patil editor of "Satyawadi" walked out of the hall to protest against the tactics of the clique.

Obeidullah For Lucknow

ALLAHABAD, June 17

Maulvi Obeidullah Sindhi, ex-exile who has arrived at Allahabad will proceed to Lucknow.

Maulvi Sindhi is not likely to go to Bombay at the time of the forthcoming Congress meetings there.—United Press

DIGBOI WORKERS TO LAUNCH SATYAGRAHA?

But Congress President Disapproves Move At Present

(From Our Correspondent)

TEZPUR, June 17.

The launching of Satyagraha by Digboi workers is almost a certainty, as they have become desperate after successive failures of efforts for the ending of the present deadlock.

Another reason of Satyagraha is said to be that Nepalis have been deprived of their Khukris and the Sikhs of their Kirpans by the District Magistrate's order.

Mr. Kedar Nath Goswami, President of the Dibrugarh Congress, is reported to have consented to lead the satyagraha, when launched. The Congress President Babu Rajendra Prasad and Assam Congressmen, however, disapprove of the move at the present stage.

Since military is still in readiness at Digboi. Of 10,000 labourers about 3,000 have been sent to their respective homes to avoid complications and unnecessary expenses.

RAILWAYMEN'S CONFERENCE

Employees of the Assam-Bengal Railway will confer to-day at Lumding Junction under the presidency of Dr. Suresh Bannerjee, President of the All-India Trade Union Congress. They are expected to review their service conditions and formulate demands.

Incidentally this gives rise to the apprehension in some quarters that the feeling between labour and employers of this Railway might have been strained.

BENGAL MINISTER RESIGNS?

Protest Against Party Members' Attitude

CALCUTTA, June 17.

The "United Press" understands that Hon. Mr. Hasan Saheed Suhrawardy, Minister for Labour, Government of Bengal has sent his letter of resignation to the Premier this evening.

The reason for his taking this step is said to be that his views did not tally with those of his colleagues in the Cabinet with regard to some of the clauses of the Money Lenders Bill, now pending before the Assembly and to which he gave expression to at the party meeting this morning.

It is stated that strong exception was taken to his views by some of the members of his party (Coalition Party) and as a protest he has sent in his resignation. His letter of resignation will be discussed at the meeting of the Party to-morrow morning. —United Press.

LABOUR LEADERS SURRENDER

Titaghur Mill Strike Conviction Echo

CALCUTTA, June 17.

Mr. Niharendu Duttmajumdar, M.L.A. (Bengal) General Secretary of the Bengal Labour Party and five other Labour leaders surrendered themselves to the Sub-Divisional Officer of Barrackpore to-day and were immediately taken to the Alipore Central Jail.

It will be recalled that they were directed two days ago by the officer to surrender themselves to serve out a sentence of imprisonment in connection with the Titaghur Mill strike. The sentences of imprisonment range from three to one month. They surrendered themselves to-day in compliance with the order.—United Press.

PROTEST AGAINST AHMEDABAD BAN

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, June 18

The Ahmedabad police today banned a batch of about 200 Arya Satyagrahis going to Hyderabad, according to orders issued by the District Magistrate, prohibiting them from participating in processions, slogans and speeches.

The batch arrived this morning from Ajmer, when the notice was served on them on the station.

The Satyagrahis after consultation with the local Hindu leaders have determined not to break this order. They therefore, were entertained with their meals on the station.

Telegrams of protest against this notification are sent to the Home Minister and the Premier by the local Hindu Sabha.

Address To Minister Patil

AHMEDABAD, June 17

The Hon. Mr. L M Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government, spent practically the whole day visiting the surrounding villages and everywhere he was accorded a rousing reception.

He exhorted the people to carry out the programme of Prohibition and Adult Education formulated by the Congress Ministry.

At Uvarsad village the Panchayat presented an address of welcome, replying to which the Minister stated that the Congress Ministry was alive to the problems of rural areas.—A. P.

VAGARIES OF PRINCIPAL?

Order On All Girl Students Of College To Quit

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, June 17.

Extraordinary orders has been issued by the Principal of the Christ Church College, Cawnpore virtually expelling all women students of the College.

The order states that no woman student will be admitted from July next, when the new session of the College commences. The order applies to new entrants as well as those who are already students of the College.

TWO MEMORIALS.

The women students of the College have sent a pathetic memorial to the Director of Public Instruction, Allahabad, drawing his attention to the hardship they will face if the order is not cancelled.

The guardians of the girls too have sent a representation to the Education Minister questioning the right of the Principal to pass such an order. They state there is no provision in any statute or regulation of the University by which a Principal can direct the students to leave a college without completing the course of study unless for reasons given the Chapter 20 of the Agra University Calender.

A deputation of girl students will soon wait on the Minister of Education.

It will be noted that the Christ Church College is the only College in Cawnpore, where facilities for women's higher education are available.

RAJKOT REFORMS

Committee Concludes Deliberations?

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, June 18.

It is learnt that the Reforms Committee's preliminary deliberations are well nigh concluded. A questionnaire has been circulated among property-holders and a very limited number of citizens. Two Sub-Committees have been appointed from amongst the members of the Reforms Committee to deal with the replies to the questionnaire and oral evidence respectively.

Reports are pouring in from Samdhiala and Bhayati village of Rajkot that peasants are harassed and driven out, if they refuse to sign loyalty papers. Some on apologising are allowed to stay. Some have been driven out after depriving them of their lands.

CHOITRAM'S PLEA FOR STATES SUB-COMMITTEE

KARACHI, June 18.

Dr. Choithram Gidwani, will move the following resolution at the forthcoming meeting of the A. I. C. C. at Bombay:—

"The All-India Congress Committee Recommends to the Working Committee to appoint a States Sub-Committee to give guidance and advice and render such help as may be considered necessary to the people of Indian States in their struggle for establishment of Responsible Government in their respective states."—A. P.

CHARLIE CHAN

I'M SO GLAD YOU'VE COME BACK! DID YOU SEE ANYTHING?
I DON'T KNOW WHAT TO SAY, MR. HEDRIN, BUT—
WHAT IS IT, ROGER?
ROGER, PLEASE!
MR. HEDRIN, WE SAW TONY POWERS CROSS THE BRIDGE—HE WAS AT THE AUREOLE MINE TONIGHT!
© McNaught Syndicate, Inc.
I'VE HOPED AND PRAYED—PRAYED THAT IT WASN'T TONY! HIS FATHER AND I DIDN'T SPEAK FOR MANY YEARS—WE WERE RIVALS—BUT WE—PLAYED IT FAIR—TIM AND I—
ALFRED ANDRIOLA 3-9
DAD! DAD!

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